

Farm and Ranch Review

VOLUME LIV.
NUMBER 7

CALGARY, ALBERTA
JULY, 1958



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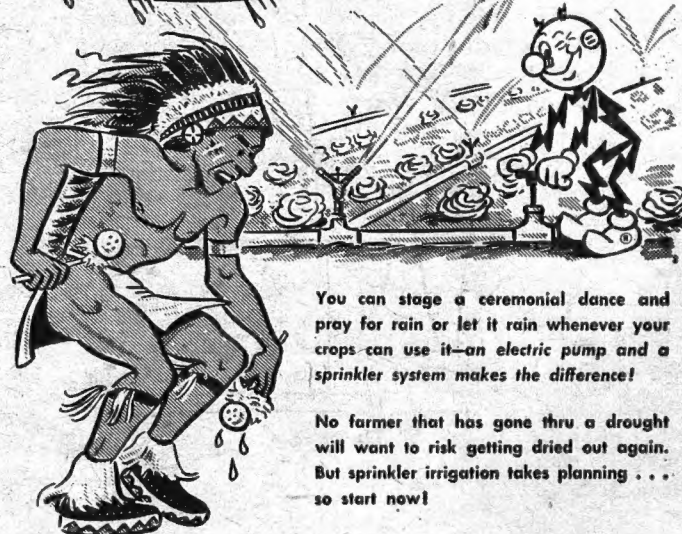
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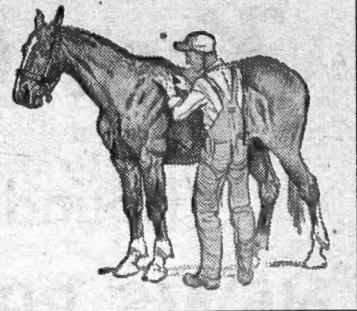
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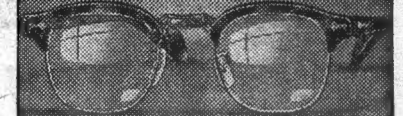
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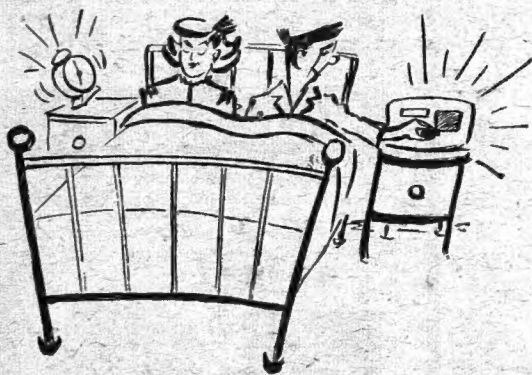


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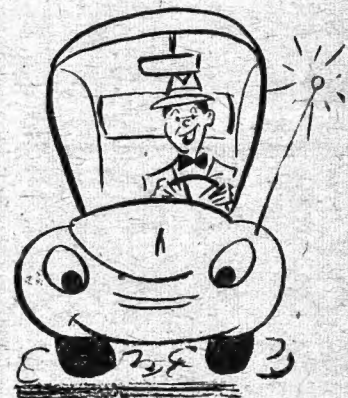
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8:00 - 8:30 p.m.

MON. to THURS.



Editorials...

Pig in a poke...

Buying compulsory marketing is buying blind—Controls breed more controls

SASKATCHEWAN egg producers made an important decision this month... whether to stand alone or fall collectively.

By press time it will be known whether they have been persuaded that a marketing board is a substitute for markets. Now the battle shifts to the Alberta plebiscite, where isolation from possible CCF thinking may produce a more significant result.

The basic issues remain the same. The only thing clear about the plan is that it is compulsory, and egg producers are asked to forfeit some freedom to others who will draw up the final rules once they have the power to enforce them.

It remains questionable whether poultrymen have been fairly exposed to all sides of the question. District meetings to "explain" the plan gave well-primed speakers the opportunity to promote what they might call the virtues of the scheme. Meantime the isolated but informed individual who sees through its weaknesses and rises to say so, can not make much headway against the glib speakers of the organized campaign and is left crying in the wilderness.

Officials in farming organizations are sometimes tempted to use their office as a sounding board for promoting the opinions of a few enthusiastic organizers. Unfortun-

ately, the strength of their case lies not in their arguments alone, but in the authority of their office. For this reason, many otherwise astute people are misled into accepting foolish theories that have been disproven so often in the past by the facts of life. For no matter who, or how many people, say a foolish thing, it remains a foolish thing.

Compulsion is still not co-operation. Just because there are great and frustrating obstacles in building co-operative groups, is no reason why compulsion should be introduced. It was not required by the Wheat Pool which certainly met its share of trials and tribulations in its formative years, but has since won the willing support of its members and grown to be the biggest business in the province. In many respects the Wheat Pool and other co-ops. are the very essence of Democracy, with the individual free to accept or repudiate their services any time he chooses. While perhaps an obstacle in organizational days, this freedom will ultimately prove to be the greatest strength of these organizations.

If egg producers won't join a plan voluntarily, they must have grave misgivings, and certainly demands to make the plan compulsory will only increase the misgivings. As it stands, poultrymen are being asked to buy a pig in a poke.

mixed-farming area has ample opportunity to diversify operations.

Unfortunately, many people shy away from such things as market garden and vegetable cropping because of the hand labour involved. But every day new equipment is being introduced to overcome this type of labour. It is also a fact that while we clamor for more and bigger irrigation schemes on the prairies (which should, and will, eventually come) there is already plenty of irrigated land going idle because it isn't attracting the farmers to develop it.

Diversification could be a very wonderful thing in this mechanized age. Many farmers would welcome advice on where and how to grow new crops or to get into a new field of livestock.

Financial box score

Since 1948:

The consumer price of bread has climbed by 58%.
From 1949 to 1956:

The farmer's share of the bread dollar has dropped from 23% to 14%.

Somebody's making the big money — and it certainly isn't the farmer

Facing facts

IT'S not unreasonable that the farming industry views the trend to vertical integration with concern and apprehension. It is inevitable that there would be a reaction to any change in the long established patterns of agriculture and its effect on the rural way of life.

Nevertheless, many farmers apparently are not letting their emotions run away with their logic and have acknowledged the hard-headed, economic fact that if contract farming is financially sound then it is assuredly on its way.

This realistic approach is reflected in their eagerness to get on the right side of the contracts. A case at point is the farm interest being shown in Western Canadian Seed Processors Ltd. — a plant that is establishing in Lethbridge for the processing of a variety of farm products on a contract basis to produce, among other things, vegetable oils for industry. The shares in the company have been selling like hot cakes according to the salesmen, and up to 75% have been snapped up by farmers. This, in spite of the fact that the bulk of the advertising for the sale of shares appears to have been handled by city newspapers.

It is not up to us to support or discourage investment in this company. It must stand on its own merits. But we find it noteworthy that so many rural people have shown the initiative to do more than stand on the sidelines. They are taking the risks that go with investment in any new business, but if profits are to be made, they want to be on the receiving end.

A few farmers still assert that agribusiness is another example of outsiders making money at the farmer's expense, while others are climbing on the bandwagon before it passes them by. Opportunities abound for the alert, but a farmer has to decide in advance which side of the contract he wants to be on.

Feeding the gullible

IT'S remarkable what some people are allowed to get away with.

Members in the Federal House sat twiddling their thumbs last month and let pass unchallenged a completely false statement by Mr. Douglas Fisher (CCF, Port Arthur).

In support of an equally misleading Canadian Labor Congress propaganda-blast against legitimate business in general and private broadcasters in particular, Mr. Fisher made the bald statement that if the new government took the CBC apart, centres of small population "won't get service from private operators because private operators were interested only in high-profit locations."

How he could keep a straight face while uttering these words is as astonishing as how other members of the house could let them pass.

There isn't a rural resident in the whole of Canada, with the possible exception of the far north where they tune in to Russia, who does not have the privilege of tuning

Diversification

IF you build a better mousetrap, nature will breed a smarter mouse. Success is not always final.

Prairie farmers have learned this the hard way. Once they mastered efficient production, they were faced with surpluses. Whenever they beat one problem, society comes up with another.

A great deal of work is currently under way to find a solution to today's problems through diversification. New prairie crops are being sought as well as new uses for crops already produced. While it could never be a cure-all, diversification would certainly be an answer for many farmers and a boon to the country. It would make Canada a little less dependent on imports for specialized crops and would provide a variety of outlets for present production.

Many farms of the Southern prairies are suitable only for grain cropping — which they do admirably. But at the same time they must compete for markets with farms which could quite easily be raising other crops. For example, there seems to be little reason why a farmer on irrigated land would stick to raising wheat and adding to the surplus. Yet some are doing it. A farmer in a

in his radio to almost any number of radio stations without recourse to the facilities of the CBC. Long before the CBC was organized, private radio was serving the smaller communities all across Canada, and every month new groups are still pleading with the CBC to relax its control to permit them to establish even more stations in other communities across the land. If anyone is holding up the extension of service it is the CBC and the socialistic principle behind its formation.

Take a good look at the present locations of stations! Who serves the Peace River block? Who serves Flin Flon, Fort Francis, Trail, Dauphin, Yorkton, Swift Current, etc.? Obviously, the private operators. It is not the private businessmen, but the CBC which holds the complete government television monopoly in the eight major high-profit locations of the country.

Of course, Mr. Fisher was only repeating the propaganda of organized labor leaders on the subject — none of whom necessarily represent the thinking of the man on the street.

Unfortunately, the Fowler Royal Commission on Broadcasting was misled into placing too much belief and importance in the arguments of the labor leaders. At the hearings, spokesmen for the private broadcasters maintained that the union leaders didn't represent the real feelings of their membership at large, and they backed up their argument with the results of an independent poll conducted in the city of Hamilton — one of the most heavily unionized centres of Canada.

The Commission chose to practically ignore this argument and the evidence supporting it — evidence which has subsequently been proven correct by the results of two Dominion elections when the political recommendations of the union organizers and the socialists were repudiated at the Hamilton polls.

But the fact remains that the rest of the Federal House failed to reply to Mr. Fisher's dangerous propaganda. It is this sort of unconcern or apathy that permits socialism to spread its half-truths and misinformation that ultimately wins the support of the gullible

A hollow gesture

IT'S seldom been more evident that big government cannot revive a depressed economy on its own. It can only create a climate that will allow private industry to recover. Reducing taxes is the most obvious method of reducing the pressure on hard-pressed business, but government, apparently only wishes to give lip service to this principle.

In the face of recession, both the Canadian and the U.S. governments amended their corporation tax regulations to encourage business to increase their immediate spending on expansion and general capital improvement. The outcome was something like this:

Suppose a business had a "profit" of \$100,000 and normally depreciated its plant by \$20,000. The business could deduct the \$20,000 from the \$100,000 and the balance of \$80,000 would be taxed at 47% . . .

amounting to a whopping \$38,000 in taxes.

Introducing the new regulations permitted a speed-up in depreciation. The business was thereby enabled to boost its depreciation from \$20,000 to as much as \$40,000. The business would then pay its tax only on the remaining \$60,000, and the tax would be \$28,500 instead of \$38,000. The difference would be available for capital expansion.

This looks all very well on the surface, but the government realized that by depreciating twice as fast as normal any business would soon exhaust the full depreciation and the tax payments would jump immediately to cover the revenue it had not received in earlier years. An ordinary company — in other words — would not really be receiving a tax cut or refund, but only an interest-free loan. The loan would come, of course, from the public treasury which the business had helped to fill.

It seems a pity then that a straight tax rebate or a substantial tax cut could not be granted to business as unqualified relief from the burden it carries. Surely at a time like this, it is not expedient to boost the size and activities of government which ultimately will mean even higher taxes still. The farmer has a stake in this as all the added costs of production are eventually passed along the line for him to pay in everything he buys.

In the meantime, the government has made business a rather hollow gesture and simply put off the evil day of payment.

Ask the farmer

IT has often been said that the strength of Russian nationalism is based on the Russian farmer and his love of the land.

It might also be said that it takes more than just love to make that land produce, and only the individual farmer himself has the intimate and peculiar knowledge required to put his particular patch of soil to work.

In spite of this, the Russian government still thinks it can "manage" Russian farms from government offices hundreds or even thousands of miles away. As a result, agricultural regimentation has reached its peak behind the iron curtain and farming has deteriorated into the weakest link in the Russian economy.

Information is not readily available from Russia itself but Russian government meddling often overlaps at the borders. Just how far from the soil the planners can get and how badly the bureaucrats can boob was illustrated in 1955 when the USSR, as a propaganda gift, shipped an assortment of agricultural equipment to India to help direct Indian farmers back to prosperity. It consisted of 69 tractors, 36 transport vehicles and at least 650 other items to be used in the "efficient" operation of a 30,000-acre farm as was done in Russia.

Apparently no one asked the farmers for their opinion. To start with, the Indian government had great difficulty finding a farm that large, then the Indian bureaucrats compounded the muddle of their Russian counterparts. The site they finally chose proved to be barren of water . . . a detail not easily set aside. Also, the soil was so hard

that that type of Russian seed drill could not even penetrate the surface and was useless.

Outcome of Indian acceptance of this fine communist gift is a great deal of useless machinery and a great deal of embarrassed finger-pointing from both sides of the fence with each accusing the other of muddling. Meantime, on the land, the farmer who was not consulted is still waiting for the kind of assistance he knows will improve his lot.

Hungry immigrants

A COMPLAINT is heard from time to time that immigrants to this country are taking jobs from Canadians; that they are not filling the demand for farm labour.

However true this may be, the immigrants have healthy appetites and are doing their bit to eat up the farm surpluses. A writer in the German-Canadian Business Review points out that Canada has accepted an average of 150,000 newcomers since 1947, which means some 37,000 new households each year with an annual grocery bill of \$55,000,000.

He has broken this figure down further to show what these people consume every year:

3,600,000 dozen eggs.
4,200,000 lbs. poultry.
16,810,000 lbs. bread.
22,640,000 lbs. meat.
28,770,000 lbs. potatoes.
160,000,000 lbs. milk products.

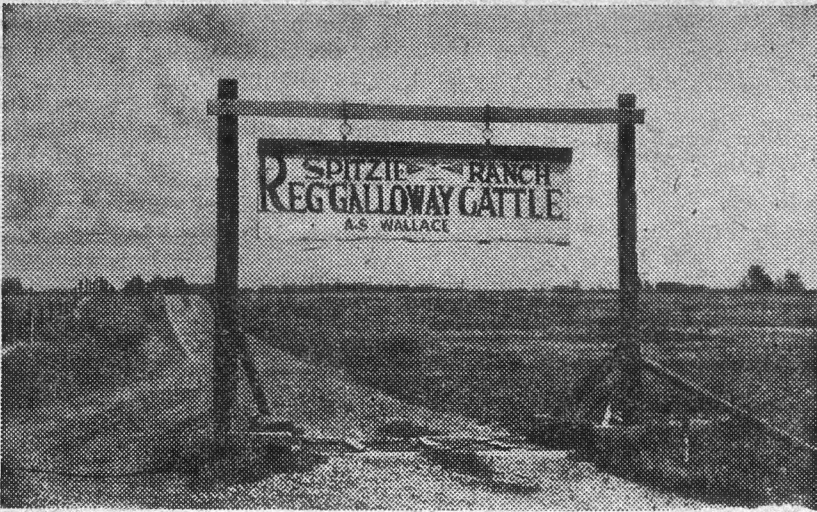
This comes to quite a considerable grocery bill. (They even take some 1,185,000 lbs. of margarine off the market.) It may be some time yet before the domestic market can handle everything Canadian farmers can produce, but it is encouraging that things are moving in this direction.

Yields going up

THE Searle Grain Company has made some observations on the increasing yields of grain crops on the prairies from considerations other than moisture.

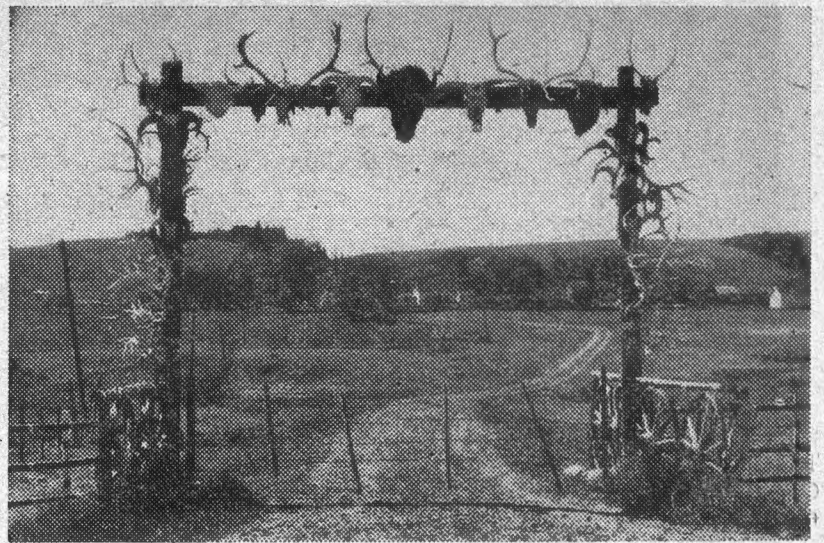
The moisture cycle in Western Canada has resulted in bumper crops for the past decade and clouds the issue. Yet there seems to be no doubt whatever, that Canadian producers are keeping up with the times as much as their counterparts overseas, and that chemical weed control, better seed, and better cultural methods are resulting in boosted production per acre. There is every possibility that the "normal" or expected yield on the prairies may be closer to 19 or 20 bushels than the presently accepted long-term average of 16.5 bushels per acre.

An agricultural revolution is under way. Some day statistics will be available to show the full significance of what is taking place today.



F. & R. Photo

If you're interested in Highland cattle you won't miss this man's spread. A. S. Wallace, near High River, Alta., has let it be known that he has registered Galloways. Why not follow his lead and get your trade mark up for everyone to see?



F. & R. Photo

There's no mistaking this man's business. This is the colorful entrance to the Flemming Ranch, South of Maple Creek, Sask., where Mr. Flemming was born some 60 years ago. Does your place have an attractive entrance like this one?

POLICE are scouring the soup kitchens in England for a thief who broke into a Methodist church. In a hasty exit the burglar dropped his false teeth.

* * *

THE last buffalo known to have been shot on Western Canada plains was killed by a "Mountie", February 19th, 1958, on the streets of Winnipeg. It was a four-year-old, 2,000-pounder, which escaped from a shipment from Elk Island, Alberta, intended for the Assiniboine Zoo.

* * *

AND a nifty girl tells us that she'd much rather be well-built and good looking than smart, because the average male can see much better than he can think.

* * *

THE Financial Post, published in Canada's second-rated city, Toronto, offers some predictions on farms of the future: "two-way telephones (choice of color?) and cigar-lighters on tractors, electric eyes for gates, plywood barns, and automatic indicators to keep the plowman on the straight and furrow." It neglects to say where the credit is coming from to owe for such things.

* * *

MANY people suffer extremely from snoring — especially those who have to lay awake and listen.

* * *

FROM some of the things in print it is high time Mr. Diefenbaker got through his Bill of Rights as is evident from the following bit in a Toronto paper: "A U.S. Navy Scientist wants middle-aged men called up to serve as radiation shock troops — to protect young servicemen from 'the genetic hazards' of nuclear warfare."

* * *

THIS country booms on people taking in each other's laundry; a dangerous practice in some places. A laundryman in Egypt is in grave (not a pun) danger of facing the firing squad. He is accused of washing uniforms for French and British troops during the Suez ruckus in 1956, and is being charged with "collaboration with the enemy in wartime."

* * *

THERE is something to psychology: A lecturing Calgary psychiatrist told a packed house at a service club gathering which had come to hear his announced talk on Sex, and How to Make a Million Dollars Without Working: "This is a hoax. The last time I spoke here my topic was on juvenile delinquency and nobody turned up." The good Dr. then spoke on the motivations in human nature that cause war.

A little wheat— —a little chaff by Ivan Helmer

ANYBODY can get into farming, says an old farmer: "All they need is a strong back, a little savvy, a piece of land, 25 or 30 thousand dollars capital, and a hole in the head."

* * *

WHAT is culture? A mediator for a New York Labor Department upheld the suspension of a truck driver who "blew his top" and used foul language, but felt he couldn't issue a blanket edict against profanity among city drivers. "To do so," he said, "would be to fly in the face of their tradition and culture."

* * *

A GREAT many people will be glad to know that a sparrow has twice as many vertebrae in its neck as does a giraffe.

* * *

IF we can't take our money (this is only a hypothetical statement of possession) with us when we go it's the only place we can get into without any.

* * *

SWEET little old ladies can be dangerous. In California one of such ran up and embraced a young man on the street. Apologizing for her excitement with "you're the image of my lost son!" she hurried away in apparent flustered embarrassment. Minutes later the young man discovered his wallet was no longer where it used to be.

* * *

SOME men can take marriage in a breeze — that's why they blow.

* * *

ONE trouble with this old world is that there is not enough humility in the air

* * *

A NEWSPAPER item states that an eastern lady found a complete raspberry in a jar of raspberry jam and wrote the makers asking if their stock was a raspberry short. She received a courteous letter saying there was no mistake; it was now the policy of the firm to put one in every jar. It begins to look as if the pork and bean people have set a dangerous precedent.

* * *

AN amateur economist has figured out that all we need to have a Utopia is 1913 taxes, 1928 stock profits and dividends, 1935 prices and today's incomes.

TIP to misers — the way the dollar is being devaluated you lose money every time you save one.

* * *

WE are forever being told that in the old countries, where they have sane labor laws, one never sees a drunk — a statement we have always taken with a pinch of salts. In Rome, not long since, police took into custody not only a drunk, but his mule; drunk also. The man, police said, started drinking wine heavily one noon and at some point began to share it with his mule which lapped it up. The report says: "Both were quite plastered and singing at the top of their lungs, weaving from side to side down the street, blocking traffic, the man singing and the mule braying an accompaniment. Perhaps, as drunks, however, they were treated differently than they would have been here. The man was taken to a clinic for treatment, and the mule was led patiently off to a side street to sleep it off, without the least remorse at having made an ass of himself.

* * *

A POLITICIAN, says a visitor, is a man who approaches every problem with an open mouth.

* * *

SOME city husband has figured out that it costs him about \$500.00 a mile to operate a super-market cart.

* * *

A CANADIAN railway announces we will soon be watching (or should it be waiting for) the two-mile-long freight train. Not very good news for people at a level crossing already late for something. Arr have arrangements been made to compensate rear-end crews, or must they hoof the two miles from the caboose to the yard office on their own time — or will company cars, dual-chaufered, pick them up and whisk them off to the checking-out depot?

* * *

A MODERN tax dodger has been described as one who doesn't smoke, drink or play the horse races.

* * *

ACCORDING to information received from an authentic, but illicit source, it costs about \$2.00 to make, age and jug a gallon of whiskey — but it costs much more if you are caught.

MOST single women are looking for a husband — as are most married women.

* * *

THOSE Russians never seem to die — they just lie (and lie) around. Last fall we reported an item about a family the eldest of which was (she said) 154, while the kid sister, out of three more, was only 112, and all were as full of vinegar as a newly elected politician. Now comes one who says he is 150, and the only child left him, a girl, is 120. Every day (it says) he rides or walks on an inspection trip around the several miles of orchards he planted 130 years ago — probably while the lazy chit of a girl gads around the village compound.

* * *

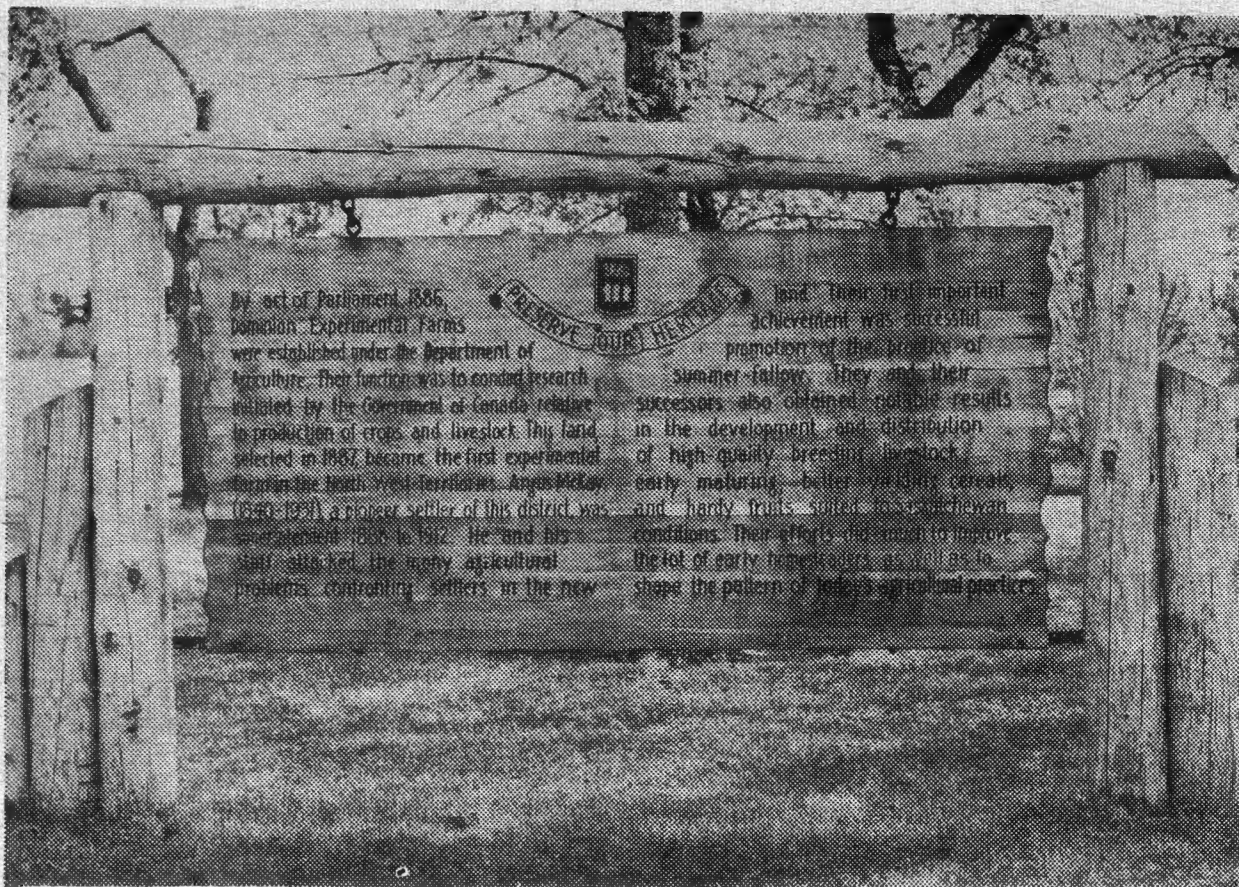
WITH all the talk about what is wrong with schools and the educational systems it may be of interest to have another viewpoint. The late Alexander Woolcott once wrote about parents trying to handle a very brilliant child at home. There were no quiz shows in those days and thus no money to be made with precocious offspring. Anyway the home treatments were a flop and Woolcott wrote: "At this point they sent him to school after all. His mother thought this was the best way to stupid him up."

* * *

A British lecturer on Marriage Guidance remarked on a broadcast, "Almost every job requires training of some kind and yet two people about to embark upon the most important job in life — making a successful marriage — are not expected to need any training."

* * *

MAN'S alleged best friend, the dog, can be a delinquent too. In Oakville, Ont., a preacher left his car momentarily (he thought) in gear on a service station incline. His Dalmatian mutt seemed to be snoozing comfortably on the back seat. Police say the dog (probably on finding himself without spiritual or moral guidance) jumped into the front seat. He knocked the car out of gear. It rolled onto the highway. It upset a passing truck which burst into flames (the driver escaped with back injuries). Another car piled into the minister's, the driver getting off unscathed. Traffic in the west lane was tied up for two hours while firemen handled the burning truck. An ambulance speeding to the scene scared everyone half to death by roaring down the highway against the traffic (because of the tie-up) in the east-bound lane. The dog was uninjured, and no doubt emotionally undisturbed.



Visitors to Indian Head, Sask. can see this rustic sign marking the site of the first experimental farm in the Northwest Territories. Started in 1887, with Angus McKay as its first Superintendent, this farm did important pioneer experimental work in the use of summer-fallow, livestock breeding, and selection of plant varieties for the benefit of the thousands of settlers that were on their way.

Indian Head

Nursery of 300 Million Trees

By C. P. LAWRENCE

"NOTHING but desolate plains meet the eye!"

So wrote Captain John Palliser, 100 years ago, in his report to his employers, the British government, after a long studied look at the Saskatchewan and Alberta prairies. He found the scene profoundly discouraging.

Indian Head, Saskatchewan, is one of the garden spots of today's west which would make the Captain, no doubt gladly, eat his words — if he could believe his eyes.

Captain Palliser had no means of foreseeing the ingenuity and the perseverance of the men who were to pass through the northwest Experimental Farms services from 1887 to the present day.

Indian Head was the first Dominion Experimental Farm established in the setting so appalling to the British surveyors.

Indian Head is about 45 miles east of Regina on the Trans-Canada Highway, near where the prairies meet the wooded park area and close to the Qu'Appelle, which with its series of lakes, is one of our most beautiful prairie river valleys.

The importance of Indian Head is brought to the attention of travellers by historic site markers, which have been erected by the governments of Canada and of Saskatchewan.

One of the most unusual efforts in the many remarkable attempts to settle and break up our prairie is the story of the

Bell farm. A few yards from No. 1 Highway is a large wooden marker, which tells the following story: "The Bell Farm once occupied the surrounding district. It was controlled by the Qu'Appelle Valley Farming Company and managed by Major W. R. Bell. Between 1882 and 1889 the Company settled more than 100 tenant farmers on 53,000 acres. Farming was attempted on such a large scale that 45 binders were sometimes seen harvesting a single field. In 1883 the Company secured and sub-divided the townsite of Indian Head. The farm lost heavily due to severe frost and drought. Its operations were almost completely suspended during the rebellion of 1885. 40,000 acres were eventually sold to the Brassey Colonization Company. Major Bell bought the rest and farmed it for several years. The round stone stable on the Bell Farm stands two miles north on No. 56 Highway. The Dominion Experimental Farm, one mile east, was once part of the farm."

When the early settlers came to the prairies there was no information on the agricultural practices or crop varieties that could be used in this region. Hence, one of the most important events in the development of western agriculture was the establishment of the first experimental farm in the North-West Territories.

On the spacious lawn of the Experimental Farm at Indian Head a marker reads: "By act of parliament, 1886, Dominion Ex-

perimental Farms were established under the Department of Agriculture. Their function was to conduct research initiated by the Government of Canada, relative to production of crops and livestock. This land, selected in 1887, became the first experimental farm in the North-West Territory. Angus McKay (1840-1931), a pioneer settler of this district, was superintendent, 1888 to 1912. He and his staff attacked the many agricultural problems confronting settlers in the new land. Their first important achievement was successful promotion of the practice of summerfallow. They and their successors also obtained notable results in the development and distribution of high-quality breeding livestock, early maturing, better yielding cereals, and hardy fruit suited to Saskatchewan conditions. Their efforts did much to improve the lot of early homesteaders, as well as to shape the pattern of

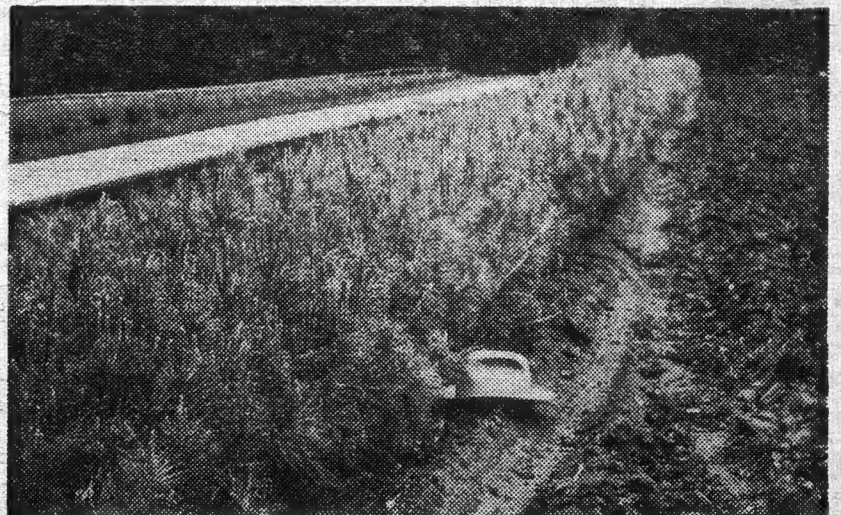
today's agricultural practices."

The history of summerfallowing on the Canadian prairies, so goes the story, is that in the spring of 1885, at the time of the Riel Rebellion, General Middleton recruited men, horses, and equipment to help freight military supplies to Duck Lake and Batoche. Indian Head, which was one of the older settlements in the west, sent its full quota of volunteers, even although many had not completed their spring seeding. By the time these men returned to Indian Head, it was too late to seed additional crops. Most of these farmers left their unseeded fields to grow to weeds. However, one man, Angus McKay, worked his fields throughout the summer and kept them black. The next year, which was a dry season, Angus McKay's field produced a much better crop than those of his neighbors.

When the Experimental Farm at Indian Head was established, it was on the open prairie. Today beautiful trees of many varieties, spacious lawns and attractive curved driveways form the setting of the superintendent's home which was built in 1887.

Many changes have occurred in the life on the farm. The big barns, which in 1929 housed 59 horses, all of them Clydes except a couple of drivers, are now used mostly for beef cattle. Now there are only three mares and four young horses. In the fall of 1957 the last of the Yorkshire hogs were replaced by the Lacombe breed; there is a program for increasing the Lacombe. About 60 head of Short-horn cattle are in the breeding herd. But the major portion of the farm program is devoted to improving of crops and tillage practices.

The first farmers' organization to fight for their rights to market their own crops was started at Indian Head. This organization was the fore-runner of the United Grain Growers, and the Wheat Pools. A bronze plaque on the side of the highway brings this to the attention of passing motorists: "Territorial Grain Growers' Association — In November, 1901, homesteaders of this area met on Dewdney Avenue to discuss im-



Thousands upon thousands of young seedlings develop in long rows at Indian Head, and will eventually be shipped out to make ever-green windbreaks across the West.



Farm and Ranch Photo.

The beautiful trees, spacious lawns and shaded driveways of the Indian Head Experimental Farm prove that the bald prairie can be turned into a virtual paradise. Notice how these huge evergreens dwarf the automobiles.

provements in grain shipping and marketing. This meeting resulted in the calling of a general convention of the farmers of the prairies on 1st February, 1902, and the founding of the Territorial Grain Growers' Association, under the leadership of W. R. Motherwell and John Millar. This was the first attempt at co-operative enterprise among the farmers of Western Canada and resulted in a constant advance in the development of food resources, trade and commerce."

A master of under-statement is contained in the report of the Minister of Agriculture (at that time, Mr. Wm. Saunders) of 1889 after visiting the federal experimental farms across Canada. It said in part: "In 1888 nearly 20,000 young forest trees and shrubs were planted (at Indian Head). Some of the trees have succeeded very well, while others have failed entirely. . . . The farm buildings are now completed and it is expected a sufficient number of animals will be forwarded in the spring to lay the foundation of useful herds of cattle, which will in the future prove an important element in the general improvement of stock in the North-West."

Perhaps Wm. Saunders, too, would be astounded at the development of the Canadian West — and perhaps not. From reading reports of the 1880's and

early 90's it is evident that many Canadian government agriculturists were on their toes, and that they had a vision of our future far rosier than that of Captain Palliser.

Aside from its invaluable research work in the fields of agriculture, Indian Head, to well over 100,000 prairie farm homes, means trees, and shrubs—shade and shelter-belts. From 1901 until 1952, 241,809,909 trees had been supplied free (except for a charge of about 1c each for evergreens) to farmers in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Since the ten-year average before 1952 was over 6,000,000, it is safe to say that more than 300,000,000 trees on prairie farms have been supplied from Indian Head.

While Indian Head is the granddaddy of the western experimental farms there are now many others, all well worth a visit. And there are many western Canada historic spots of interest, unknown to most of us. Next time you are holidaying on the highways take time to study historic site markers. You may be pleasantly surprised and interested through the outcome. And where we discover delightful places of interest, or breath-taking views, unmarked, we should all exert whatever influence we have in an effort to have them marked.

Modernizing pays off

EXTRA money spent on modernizing an irrigation system saves money for the farmer.

The three main factors are: the general lay of the land, the cropping plan, and the owner's desires about the modernizing.

Man can change topography only a little. If the land is flat, almost any adaptable crop can be grown. If the land is steep, production is limited to crops such as alfalfa and pasture.

The cropping plan influences the kind and amount of equipment. Row crops are suited to large equipment. The larger the field, the better. Good water control is essential in potato and sugar beet production. Fields must be well graded.

Personal preferences are the key to the irrigation pattern. Do you want a neat, efficient farm? Do you want to put water down a furrow and know it will do the job with little supervision? Do you want fingertip control of water? These are some of the points necessary to decide before making plans.

Seed plants

ALBERTA, with the finishing of four new seed plants this year, will have a total of 27 seed plants. 420,000 bushels of seed grain were handled by one plant, while the average of all plants was 230,000 bushels. It is estimated by the department handling special projects that 40 plants are needed to adequately handle seed grain in Alberta.

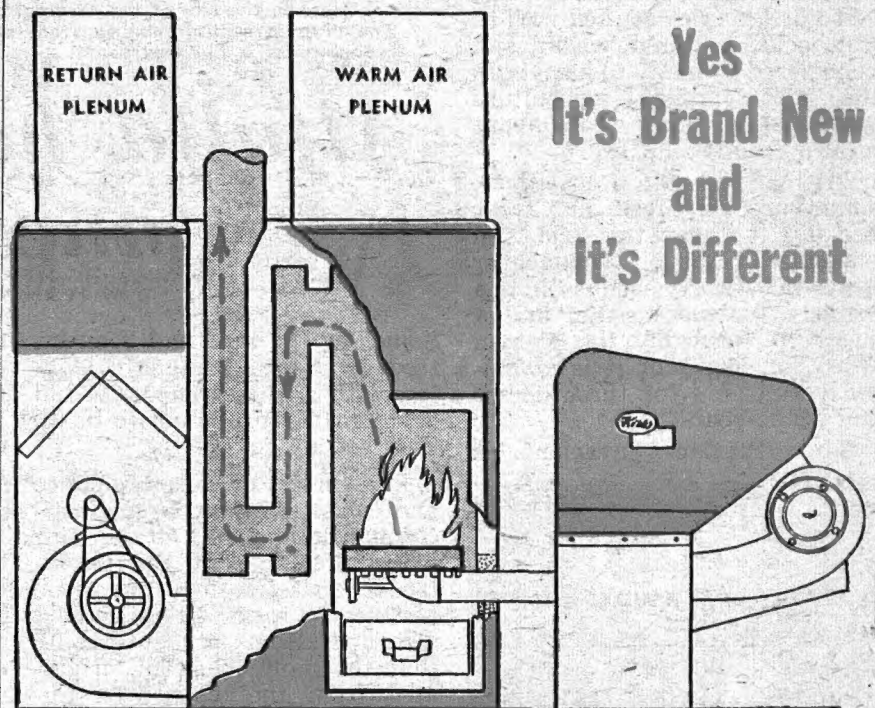
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ALFA, it seems, was already old when the Chinese were inventing gunpowder.

The plant is believed to have been cultivated and prized by half-civilized people long before any history was written.

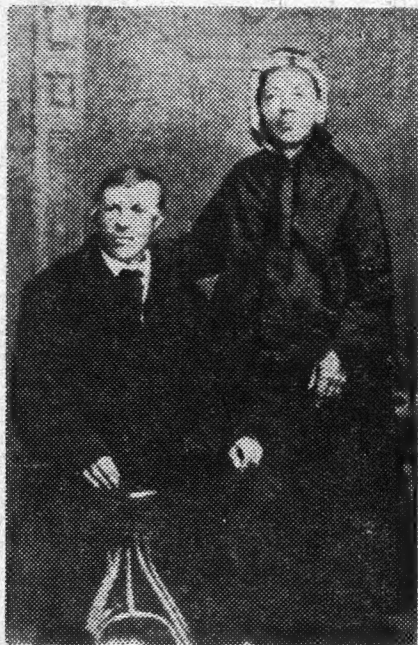
At any rate the history of alfalfa goes far back into the history of modern man. As near as it can be traced, alfalfa is Oriental; a native of southwestern Asia, northward across Persia and Turkestan to Siberia. Authorities believe that it originated in Persia.

The word itself is thought to be a form of Arabicized Persian meaning, "horse fodder".

It was a crop well known to the ancient Romans and perhaps Nero had his tick stuffed with it. Columella, a Roman writer, and considered by many to have been the most prolific agriculture writer of all time, wrote about alfalfa around 56 A.D.

"It can be cut four times, sometimes six times, in a year because it dungs the land. All emaciated cattle whatsoever grow fat with it because it is a remedy for sick cattle, and a jugerum (probably the Roman word for 'jag') of it is abundantly sufficient for three horses the whole year."

The Persian invasion of



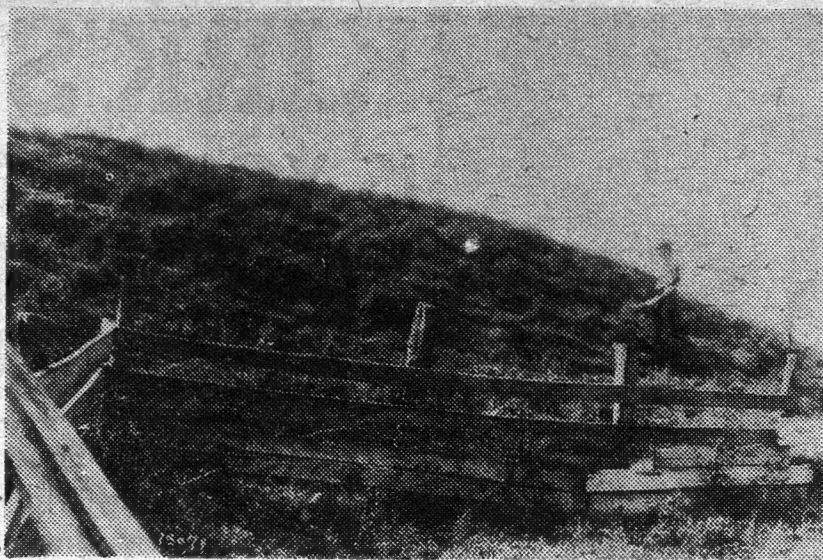
Mr. and Mrs. Wendelin Grimm, sturdy pioneers whose foresight in bringing a few pounds of alfalfa seed to this continent from their homeland of Germany, and whose perseverance in selecting promising strains changed the forage picture of North America.

Greece is credited with the spread of alfalfa into Europe where it eventually spread to all the European countries, including those of the British Isles.

The Arabs when they discovered the plant called it "as-pasti" which means "to eat".

The invading Moors and Arabs carried alfalfa to North Africa, and from Morocco across to Spain.

With the overrunning of Peru and Mexico by the Spaniards these countries were almost ruined, but after the conquerors had departed with the gold and treasures the natives found they had been left with something more valuable — alfalfa.



Here is the site of the original planting of Grimm alfalfa in 1858. The crop is still producing from the parent strain after continuous cropping for a hundred years.

Alfalfa has ancient roots

by IVAN HELMER

Somehow the seed had been introduced by the ravagers. Mexico, with its limestone soils and dry climate, turned out to be an ideal setting for alfalfa.

In a similar mixture of chance and design English, French and German immigrants to the New England colonies of America introduced alfalfa, under the name of "lucerne" to the Atlantic coast districts. Some students think that the name "lucerne" originated from the district of Lucerne Lake in Switzerland, but this is not proved. However to the French and English the crop was lucerne and to the Spanish, alfalfa.

At one time alfalfa was called "medic" a name long common and still used in parts of England where it is called "purple medic". This was the name given it by the Roman writer, Columella. Strabo, a Greek writer, said: "The herb which nourishes the horse best we call the Median herb from its abundant nativity here in Media." And the botanical name of alfalfa (*Medicago sativa*) is from the Greek.

According to the magazines and papers of the day alfalfa was fairly well known on this continent early in the nineteenth century, but with indifferent results, until it was grown in California. The plant had made its way up the west coast to California and the western United States from Chile.

Agriculturists of today can easily look back and see the reasons why alfalfa prospered in some areas and not in others.

Unfavorable soils, wet climates and a lack of farming knowledge in overcoming such conditions were, of course, the cause of many disappointments among the early settlers who struggled with alfalfa.

And there was the matter of seed. Alfalfa seed now is grown

only in dry climates and in the early days there was a constant importing of seed from Europe, an expensive—and with the uncertain shipments of the age — an aggravating business.

The Mormon settlers in Utah were the first successful producers of alfalfa seed in America, and at that time seed production in parts of Utah was so abundant that that area became the seed supply of the west.

Spreading, as it did, surely but slowly, from both the Pacific and Atlantic seaboard alfalfa was soon well known over most of North America. And as more experience was gained using lime, manures, drainage and intelligence alfalfa was soon growing with fair success even in the humid east.

Wendelin Grimm, a German immigrant, is credited with the introduction of the hardy type of alfalfa into America. He came to Minnesota in 1857, bringing his family to a new life in a new world. Fortunately for agriculture he also brought a few pounds of alfalfa seed which he sowed in 1858. From this seed was developed the first famous successful strain of hardy alfalfa in North America and the variety was fittingly given the name Grimm.

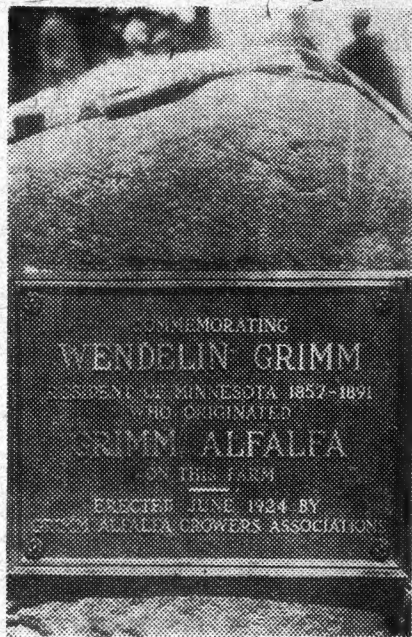
The story of Grimm alfalfa is in itself one of the romances of North American agriculture and a story, unfortunately, which, through lack of space, we are unable to fully tell.

Excerpts from the publication of the Minnesota Historical Society read: "Grimm alfalfa is one of Minnesota's main contributions to American agriculture and its history is an interesting and significant story of a hardy forage plant brought to America by a German immigrant named Wendelin Grimm . . . In the spring of 1858 Grimm planted the seed he had brought with

him . . . The soil was favorable, but the winters more severe than those of his native land, and he did not have immediate success. Some of the plants winter-killed, but he carefully saved the seed from those that survived and replanted his field. Thus he persevered year after year, trying to grow what he considered an essential crop. After years of persistence the alfalfa became acclimatized and no longer winter-killed. The scientific importance of his work, Grimm probably never realized. From this point the progress of Grimm alfalfa was slow, but eventually as it became known its spread was rapid until now it is known all over the United States and into Canada and Mexico.

The original field of Grimm alfalfa was fenced and protected as a matter of historical interest at Chaska, Carver County, Minnesota. In 1924 the Minnesota Grimm Growers' Association erected a monument and a bronze plaque in honor of Wendelin Grimm.

Since then there has been intensive research and development and improvement in varieties and types of alfalfa, but most of this was made possible by the perseverance of early settlers struggling, by trial and error methods, with the plants at hand. Indeed these plants are the ancestors of the prolific strains we now take for granted.



This plaque attached to a native stone was placed on the Grimm homestead farm by Grimm Alfalfa Association in June, 1924.

Grazing experiment

GRAZING cattle on moderately grazed pastures and heavily grazed pastures indicates considerable difference in gains by 6-year tests made at the Staveland, Alta., Experimental Range Station. Cows on moderately grazed range showed gains of: May, 59 pounds; June, 59 pounds; July, 49 pounds; August, 51 pounds; September, minus 3 pounds; October, minus 5 pounds. On the heavily grazed pastures the figures were: May, 34 pounds; June, 62 pounds; July, 55 pounds; August, 31 pounds; September, minus 7 pounds, and October, minus 43 pounds.

Manitoba forage research

DURING a twenty-year period considerable experimental work has been carried out with forage in southwestern Manitoba. This work has been located on Illustration Station farms, private farms, and on the Reclamation Substation at Melita.

Forage studies in this area cover many aspects. Initially, the objective was one of soil stabilization. Soil bank accounts on extensive acreages had been overdrawn, and the immediate need was the establishment of forage on eroded fields, blown out areas, and on sand banks. Reclamation practices followed this phase, including the use of forages in crop rotations. At the same time, investigations included the testing of numerous varieties of grasses and legumes alone, and in mixtures. To test the productivity of alfalfa on a wide range of soils, a large number of farm demonstration plots—each five acres in size—were established during the 1940's and early 1950's. Some of the results of these trials are summarized:

1. Forage can be grown profitably even on fields severely damaged by erosion

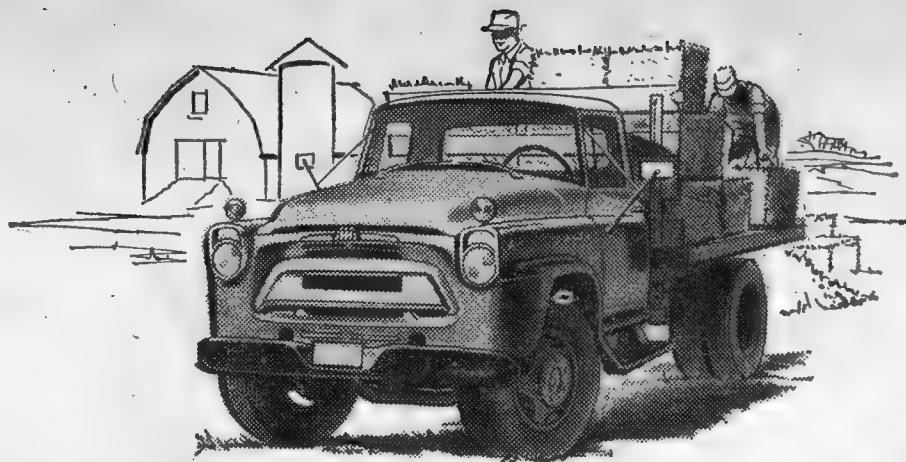
2. Although reclamation is a slow re-building process, an increase in fertility—as indicated by increased grain yields—results from the use of forage, particularly alfalfa, in crop rotations

3. High rates of seeding a legume with a grass are not necessary. The use of four pounds of alfalfa per acre with Intermediate wheat grass, or Bromegrass, has proved adequate.

4. Seeding forage without a companion crop is more profitable than seeding with one, particularly if it is seeded in clean stubble early in the spring.

5. If used for pasture, increased returns from forage are obtained by arranging the area into several fields in order that rotational grazing can be practised

The experience of the past twenty years emphasizes the importance designed to keep soil bank accounts in balance.



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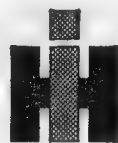
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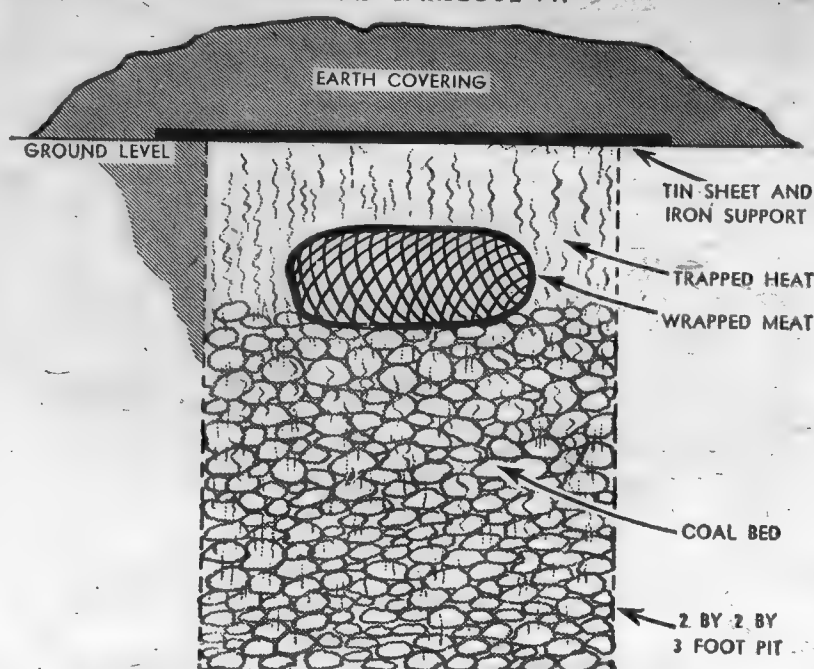
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CROSS SECTION DIAGRAM OF BACKYARD BARBECUE PIT



Backyard barbecue

By Kerry Wood

YOU and possibly you, too, have written me letters, asking for details on how to cook in the ground by the pit-barbecue system. What connection there is between cooking and nature study beats me, but every time I light a fire in our backyard pit to cook a chuck roast or a piece of pork, a tough old fowl or a tail end hunk of halibut, all the birds in the neighborhood flock around to watch and serenade me.

The neighbors come too, including a plump little boy called Murray. For humankind there is an undeniable lure about a bonfire, so Murray joins other youngsters who crowd around to watch the firing process. But one night, my friend Jim happened to be present and Jim took a teasing glance at fat little Murray.

"Going to have barbecued boy tonight, eh?" joked Jim.

"Well, I wasn't going to tell him until the last minute, but I've been wondering how he'd taste," I quipped back.

Poor Murray! He edged along the bench, then suddenly scooted off and went trundling home on the double. Next day he approached with widely serious gaze and asked:

"Were you really gonna cook me, huh?"

Despite all our assurances to the contrary, Murray still half believes that he's going to be salted and peppered and put in the pit some evening!

Every newspaper, every catalogue features advertisements about items needed for outdoor cooking. Barbecue grills, bags of charcoal, fancy forks and hamburger holders. A charcoal fired steak is good, but compared with pit-barbecue meat it is merely a dry old piece of toasted cinder. The pit method

isn't new. Chinese cooks used a version of it three thousand years ago. Maoris of New Zealand cook whole pigs in a ground hole during feast days. Indians of Central America knock down those iguana lizards, wrap them in leaves, then pop them into a hole cooker to tenderize. Mexican Indians introduced the system into the southern States; throughout Texas, pit-barbecue cooking has become famous at rodeo and outdoor shows.

The '55 Jubilee years of Saskatchewan and Alberta provinces featured many a pit-barbecue as part of the summer celebrations. Since then, this type of cooking has become a favorite method of feeding large crowds attending fairs, stampedes, or community picnics. But it is also possible to cook in a backyard hole for your own family's enjoyment, and of late my mail has been full of requests for instructions on how to do it.

The Texas system is to wrap the meat in a clean cloth, then apply an inch-thick coating of gooey paste made of flour and water, with finally a piece of wet burlap wrapped on the outside to insulate the bundle. Clean sand is sprinkled an inch thick on top of the coal bed, too, before the meat is put into the pit.

I've worked out an easier system. First, salt and pepper your meat. Instead of using cloth, the meat is then given a thorough, three or four-ply wrap in heavy waxed locker paper (the brown stuff that is waxed on one side). To take the place of both flour paste and burlap sacking, I use five sheets of wet newspaper. Full sized double pages of newspaper, saturated with water. Then the cooking can start.

But you must have a place to cook. Choose a waste corner of

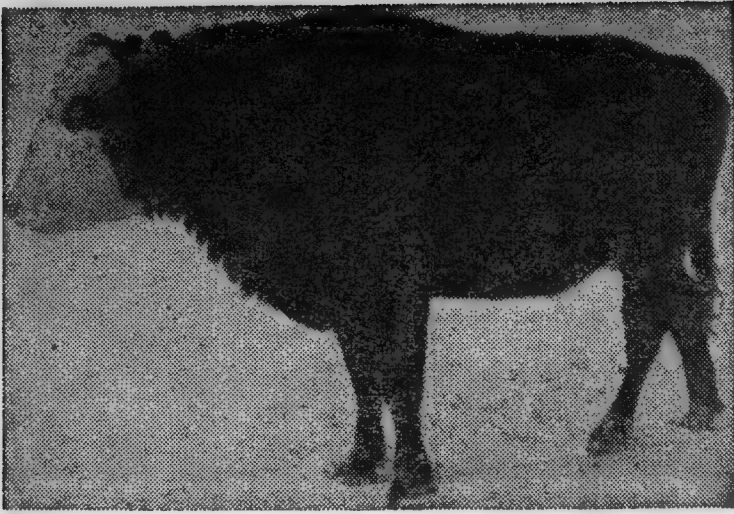
the backyard where a bonfire won't do any harm, and there dig a pit measuring two feet square by one yard deep. Such a pit is large enough for one family's use, and will cook roasts and poultry and anything else up to eight pounds in weight. Extra equipment needed is an iron rod long enough to lay across the pit opening, also a sheet of old tin large enough to completely cover the pit mouth and give an overlap of three or four inches. Be sure to save the dirt from the hole; this is required to cover the tin to a one-foot depth every time cooking is done.

Technical details are simple. Decide what hour you wish to eat. Eight in the evening? Count back twelve hours to 8 in the morning. Then count back an extra hour and a half, which comes to 6:30 a.m. That's when you'll have to start the fire in the bottom of the pit. Throw in crumpled newspapers, toss on top any type of kindling, light a match, and the fire is started. At the beginning you may burn old boards or boxes or any kind of fuel wood. But after the first half hour, you should use only coal-forming wood such as poplar or willow. In my opinion poplar wood provides the best smoky flavour, even better than willow. Never use spruce, pine, or fir, because conifer pitch imparts a disagreeable flavour to the meat.

Add wood at quarter hour intervals until you build up a deep bed of coals, two feet or more in the yard deep pit. This usually takes an hour and a half in time, plus three wheel-barrow loads of firewood. Now you are ready to cook. The meat has been seasoned and wrapped as directed. Place the moist bundle in the centre of the glowing coal bed, flop across the iron bar which supports the weight of tin and earth, shunt the sheet of tin over the suddenly smoky pit opening, then start shovelling. Work as rapidly as possible at this stage, shovelling earth on all the steaming, smoking vents at tin edges. Cover it all with a foot thick layer of earth, making sure that no wisp of smoke or steam rises from any crack or corner.

Now the waiting starts. Twelve hours of waiting, during which time the roast is cooking slowly amid the trapped heat. That slow cooking tenderizes even the toughest cuts of meat, while the trapped wood smoke penetrates both newspaper and waxed paper to give the meat a deliciously different smoky flavour. At the end of twelve hours, shovel off the earth, shunt aside the tin, lift out the charred paper bundle, tear off all wrappings and pop the steaming, red hot roast or fish or chicken onto a platter and start carving and eating.

Meanwhile, don't forget to enjoy the nature study that is so closely associated with this outdoor method of cooking. Have a look and a listen at birds and curious animals, mosquitoes and small boys named Murray.



Dept. of Agriculture photo

"Cattalo" type animal resulting from the cross: Hereford x Bison hybrid cow.

Buffalo and Hereford Calves—

AT the Range Experimental Farm at Manyberries, Alta., feedlot finishing experiments were carried out in 1952-53 and 1956-57, to find out how Cattalo calves (Bison crossed with domestic beef breeds) would compare with Bison calves and Hereford calves. H. F. Peters, Superintendent of the Experimental Farm reports that the Cattalo calves made significantly greater gains than the Bison but lower gains than the Hereford calves. He says, there was a significant increase in dressing percentage and a reduction in carcass grade as the proportion of bison breeding increased. The Cattalo calves had a significantly higher proportion of carcass weight in the hind-quarters than bison, and a lower proportion than Herefords. Bison calves shrank appreciably less in shipment to market than the Cattalo and Herefords in both experiments.

In these tests, Cattalo calves out of the first cross (Hereford bulls x Bison cows) were separated from the Cattalo calves out of backcross (progeny from a first cross bred back to Hereford bull) and inter-bred cows. In the first experiment (1952-53) there was no real difference between the two groups of Cattalo. In the second experiment the two Cattalo types differed significantly in feedlot gain. Calves from the backcross and inter-bred cows outgained those from first-cross cows.

In the first experiment, the Herefords had average gains of 48 pounds more than the Cattalo and 138 pounds more than the Bison in the 196-day feeding period. In the second experiment, the Herefords had average gains of 45 pounds more than Cattalo from backcross cows, and 250 pounds more than Bison. In this test the feeding period was 197 days.

The development of the "Cattalo", a cross between the buffalo and domestic beef breeds, is the result of attempts by research men of the Canada Department of Agriculture to breed a range beef animal for Western and North Western Canada. It was hoped that this cross would combine the hardy characteristics of the Bison and the superior meat qualities of the domestic breeds. This work was started at the Scott, Sask. Experimental Farm, later moved to the Buffalo Park, Wainwright, Alberta, and finally in 1950 the experimental herd was transferred to the Range Experimental Farm at Manyberries in Southern Alberta.

Develop farm resources

ACQUIRING more land is not necessarily the best way for a farmer to boost his income, a farm management specialist with the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture told a meeting of Saskatchewan farmers recently.

During a one-day course in farm management he said increasing livestock enterprises or fertilizing to produce more crop were ways of increasing the farm's productive size without increasing its area. For example, a small poultry or hog farm may produce as much net income as a large grain farm.

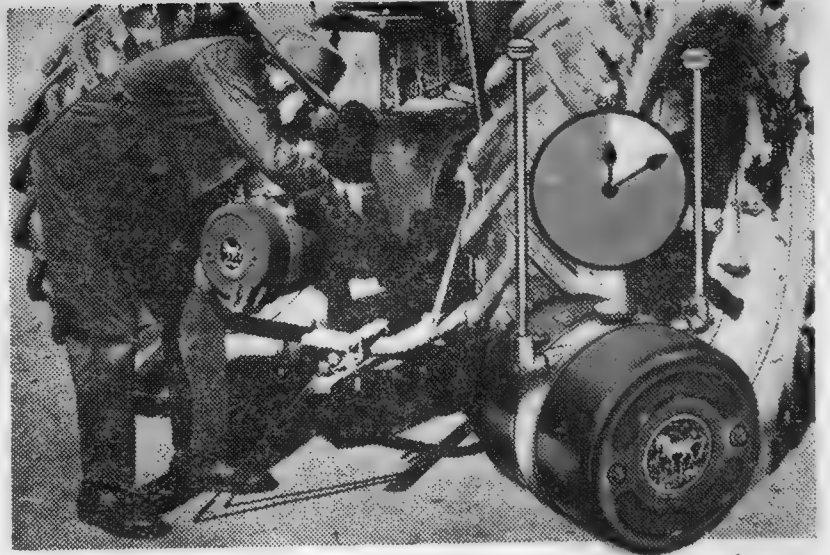
Rather than just buy more land, the speaker said, a farmer should try to balance his combination of land, labor, livestock and machinery in a manner to use each resource to best advantage.

Properly applied farm management, he contended, could do a great deal to improve agricultural welfare. But there was a definite limit to the effectiveness of even good management.

The level of international farm price, federal tariff and fiscal policies, availability of credit, and other economic conditions all determined to a large extent how successful a prairie farm would be.

A farm flock of sheep for instance looks like a profitable secondary enterprise for farmers wanting ready cash, he believed. Based on average meat and wool prices between 1952-56, sheep returned twice as much money over feeding costs as did beef cattle. Net returns on a sheep investment were about five times the return for an equivalent investment in beef cattle. In addition, returns from sheep were faster because they take less time to mature. They also could use rough pasture profitably where other animals would not do well.

—It was admitted, however, that sheep require better care than cattle, that a good fence must be built and predators controlled. Many Saskatchewan farmers were proving this could be done and a profit made.



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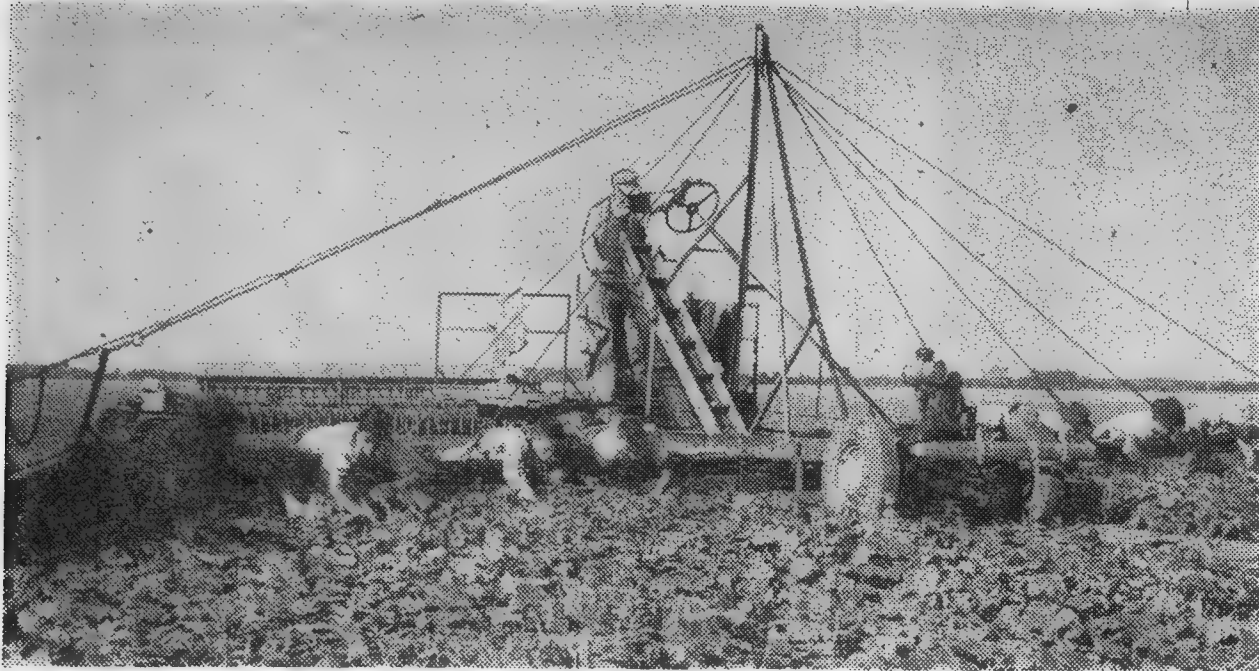
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The task of picking pickles used to be a back-breaking business, but this home-made machine allows the workers to literally lie down on the job. It moves through the field so slowly that pickers are able to search the vines carefully for young cucumbers.

Farm invention pays off

JACK-OF-ALL-TRADES and master of quite a few would be the proper twist to the old saying as far as today's farmer is concerned.

Just about every farmer is his own mechanic, and when need be his own inventor. If he wasn't he would be in continual trouble with the host of mechanical things he uses, any of which can get slightly, or seriously, out of order at the most critical time.

Jimmy Blight and Jack Craig, two boys of Oakville, Manitoba, are no exception to the rule, and they built this cucumber picker to save time and money in picking, and to save the injury to cucumber vines from the con-

tinual back-and-forth tramping of hand-pickers.

The machine also makes it easier to secure pickers as hand-picking cucumbers on foot on a hot, fall day is a nasty back-breaking business.

The boys, who were respectively only 19 and 21 when they built this machine got the idea from an article published in the Imperial Oil News in 1954, which described a home-made cucumber picker made by a Mr. Fetjek, of Kentville, Nova Scotia, built around a truck chassis.

When the boys started talking about a machine to cut the cost and work of picking cucumbers, Mrs. Blight, Jimmy's mother, remembered the article and was able to dig it up.

The machine pictured here consists of an old Buick chassis with two extra transmissions added to reduce the travelling speed. It is powered by a 3-horse-power Briggs & Stratton air-cooled motor which the boys found was powerful enough for the job after they had first tried an 8-horse motor.

The picker has two 14-foot wings, each supported by four cables. Five to six pickers on each wing, lie on their stomachs, on the platform, on old mattresses.

As the machine moves slowly along the rows the pickers search the vines for cucumbers, which, when picked, are placed on a conveyor belt beneath the platform and are thus carried to

the centre of the machine. Here, by another belt, they are elevated and dropped into bags.

The driver of the machine, who stands on a platform where the bagging is done, steers the machine, keeps an eye on the cukes coming up the elevator and picks out damaged and over-size cucumbers. And he has plenty of time for it. He is not going anywhere very fast. The machine moves at a rate of 22 hours to the mile, or 4 feet to the minute.

On hot days the pickers are protected by tarpaulins spread over the brace wires to shade them from the sun.

The boys say it took a little while to figure out the workings of the machine on their trial-and-error method, but they succeeded. Last year the picker had a few small "bugs", but not enough to bother ironing out before winter.

They received \$120.00 a ton for their commercial cucumbers of small picker grades. The other sizes are down-graded and bring less money. The large cukes bringing the least money are those used for relish.

Made largely of scrap metal and worthless parts the machine cost little in actual cash, but the boys feel they have made a big saving with it, and made their money easier.

At any rate, this Oakville cucumber picker is proof of the value of some ingenuity, and an example of why so many inventors come from the farm.

The Farm and Ranch Review is the best bargain in the farm publication field.

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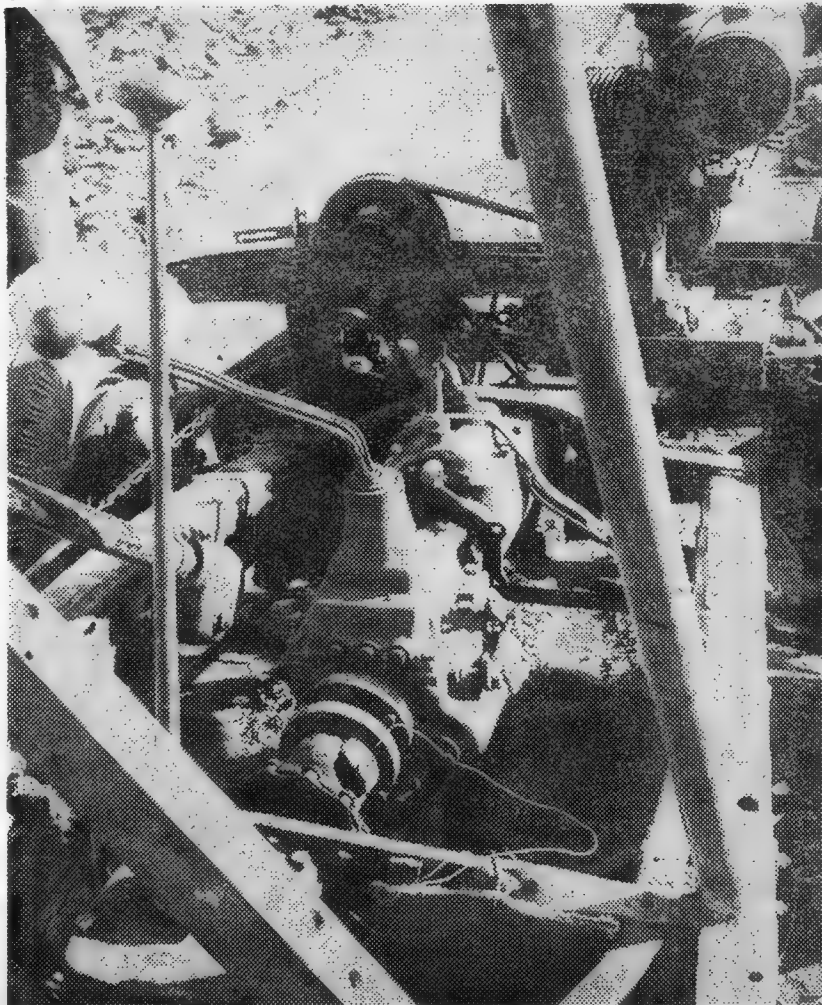
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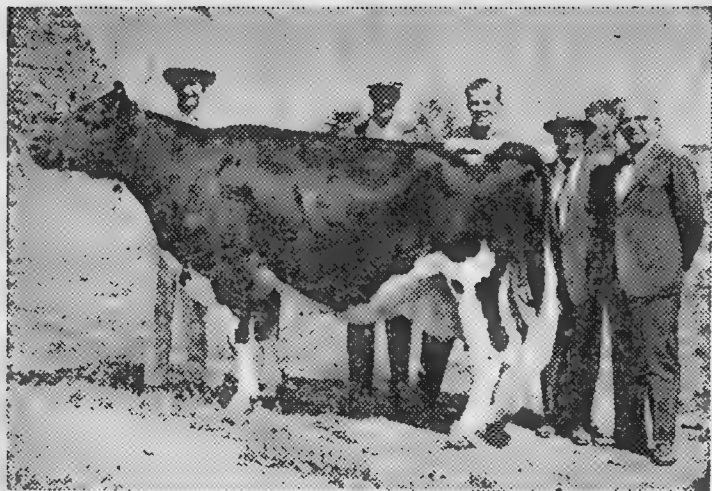
Engineered especially for Allis-Chalmers standard Roto Balers, this Pick-up has completely amazed and satisfied Canadian users over the past seasons. Spreader bars hold back the hay, eliminating stops while bales wrap! Saves tractor wear! Pick-up sweeps the field clean, yet rides contours and picks no stones. Even hay feed saves wrapping belts!

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For the mechanically inclined, here is a close-up of the pickle machine showing the old Buick chassis with its adapted 3-horse-power Briggs and Stratton air-cooled motor.



Glenvue Nettie Jemima made the headlines in Eastern Canada when she brought \$9,000.00 to top a dispersal sale of Dr. Hector Astengo, of Brampton. Nettie did this despite the fact that she is strictly in the great-grandmother stage as far as cows go, for she will be 16 years old next fall. She was bought by H. J. Wilcox & Sons, Beeton, Ontario, who gambled that she might give them one or two bull calves that would command high prices. Already Nettie has had three sons sell for a total of over \$48,000.00.

Free blood for tourists

OPENING of the tourist season will see a flow of Canadians across the border enroute for vacations in the United States. It is likely that few of these vacationists are aware that if hospitalized while in the U.S. they may receive free blood transfusions through a reciprocal agreement between the Canadian Red Cross Society and the American National Red Cross. In turn Americans in hospital in Canada also receive blood transfusions free through the Canadian Red Cross.

Godfrey and "Goldie" at "Royal" show

VISITORS to the Royal Horse Show, at the Winter Fair, Toronto this November 14th to 22nd, who are also Arthur Godfrey fans will be able to see the radio and TV star and his prized Palomino, "Goldie". The pair will be the highlight of the horse show during its eight evenings and on both Saturday afternoons, it has been announced. Godfrey, who breeds top Arabian horses on his Virginia farm is said to have been a big hit with Royal Horse Show audiences when he participated last year.

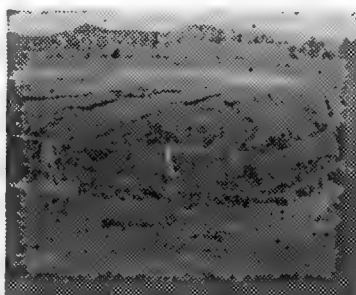
Weed essay contest

THE North Central Weed Control Conference is again sponsoring a weed essay contest this year, states W. Lobay, Alberta's Supervisor of Soils and Weed Control. Any boy or girl 12 - 18 years old whose family is actively engaged in managing and operating a farm is qualified to enter. The title of the essay is "How We Control Weeds on Our Farm", and it must not exceed 1,000 words. There is a \$25.00 cash prize for the provincial winner whose essay is then entered for the \$300.00 scholarship embracing 14 states and 3 prairies provinces. This scholarship is available at time of registration at a recognized agricultural college of the individual's choice for courses in agriculture or home economics.

Details are no doubt available in each province from the Department of Agriculture, Field Crops Branch.



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Family farms on a large scale

by **GRANT MacEWAN**

"THEY'RE getting more and more good land and yet they refuse to accept our Canadian way of life," says the critic who has watched the almost unbelievable growth of the Hutterite population in Mid-Western Canada. "Something's got to be done," he adds, "or they'll soon outnumber the rest of us."

Neighbors may at times have reason for concern but the fact remains that most of us could learn something about both farming and living from the Hutterites. Among these intensely pacifist people, divorce, crime and alcoholism are practically unknown, mental illness is rare and hard work is no barrier to perfect contentment. There are no radios or T.V.'s in their homes, no stylish clothes in their closets, no pictures on the walls, nothing more decorative than potted plants or a canary in a cage, but there appears to be a state of happiness that might well be the envy of citizens everywhere.

To bring myself up-to-date on Hutterite farming I spent a recent day on one of the Alberta colonies. The colony wasn't one of the biggest — about 4,500 acres, 4,000 of which has been cultivated and 800 seeded to wheat in 1958. Including children there were 60 people on the farm and everybody above school age was busy — not too busy to be friendly and enquire if the visitor would care for a drink of home-made raisin wine, but busy enough to realize that there is unending work on a seven-section farm with 200 beef cattle, 18 milking cows, 450 pigs, 6,000 hens and chickens, 800 ducks, eight acres of potatoes, a few acres of other vegetables, colonies of bees and numerous work shops.

At one time the Hutterite farmers were considered to be good grain growers, but indifferent producers of livestock. That has changed. There is still the strongest evidence of good husbandry in the grain fields but on many of the colonies there is an admirable balance between crop-land and livestock.

Two draft horses for doing farm chores and four saddle horses were relaxing in the barnyard when I was there. Otherwise, the farm work is completely mechanized. Six tractors were in the fields at seed time and for the harvest there were three self-propelled combines. The choice of methods and machinery, generally, reflected a desire to take good care of the soil. Commercial fertilizer — 30 tons of it in 1958 — has become accepted practice

and cultivation methods are adapted to erosion control.

And although the farm is a big one and the delivery quota is small, great quantities of wheat have gone to market in the form of pork, beef, poultry and eggs. The Monday delivery of eggs to Calgary runs as high as 900 dozens. And, obviously, the offspring from 35 brood sows having two litters each per year can consume a lot of wheat and barley.

The pigs take the time of one man and, judging from the size and thriftiness of the animals, he is an expert. Another man divides his time between the thousands of poultry and his second specialty, that of making and repairing shoes for the people in the colony. In the further division of labor, the man who has charge of the up-to-date and well-furnished carpenter shop is also in charge of the gardens and the bee department.

And over all operations and activities are the manager and the minister — both occupying elected offices.

The advance of mechanization can be seen in every phase of farm operation — even in the piggery where a home-made endless chain barn cleaner was in use and giving perfect satisfaction. The power-driven churn in the dairy was made on the farm; the new power washing machine in the laundry was made on the farm and so were a score of other mechanical gadgets designed cleverly to increase farm efficiency.

The colony's deep-freeze, its shelves loaded with frozen beef, pork, sausage, poultry and vegetables, was a further revelation of planning and resourcefulness. The Hutterite people are especially fond of roast duck and I was told that all of the 800 ducks from the 1958 crop would ultimately be frozen for home use.

And if a visitor may judge, Hutterite-cooked duck leaves little to be desired. Moreover, almost everything on the long and generous table at which I sat with the men — almost everything except coffee, salt and pepper — was grown on the farm. The significance was striking — a farm employing the most modern methods of production and yet adhering to old-fashioned ideas about being nearly self-sustaining. Hutteries will not accept baby bonus, old-age pension or relief allowance, I was told, but they do manage to achieve a high degree of security by their own resourcefulness.

I visited the school, nestling inconspicuously among other colony buildings but operated

with a qualified teacher and under the usual supervision of the Department of Education. There sat 16 youngsters in grades up to eight. "Bright and co-operative," was what the teacher said of them. At age 15 their school days will be behind them and they'll give their full time to the work of the kitchens, laundry, gardens, barns, nursery and farm fields.

As I watched operations, nobody was idle, not even among those of school age. Idleness is a source of danger. "When boys aren't working," said the 76-year-old minister, "the Devil will give them work."

Fun? By common standards there isn't much. The school children may play ball. In winter they slide on the ice but do not skate. Above the school age there are no games. There is church service once on each week day and twice on Sunday. And one of the continuous pleasures is in singing sacred songs—always without instrumental accompaniment. There is neither organ nor piano at the church hall and no musical instrument in the colony—except for a mouth-organ one of the young men was reported in tones of whisper to have, just as one of the girls admitted having a picture of Elvis Presley tucked away. But to hear six Hutterite women singing a hymn as they iced 200 individual dinner cakes was something to grip and inspire a visitor.

One of the young women in that group confided that she had a boy-friend on another Alberta colony. The Valentine-shaped box of chocolates received months earlier, was still a show-piece. When she was 15 years of age she was given a well-made wooden chest for her "things." When she marries she will receive from the colony a bigger chest, a table and set of chairs for the room or rooms which will be her new home, a sewing machine, a bed, materials with which to make bed covers, and 45 pounds of goose feathers for quilts and pillows.

She will have no money of her own and neither will her husband. That is unimportant because they and their children will have quarters which they'll keep bare and spotlessly clean; they'll have food and clothing and all the security the colony can furnish. All cooking and washing will be done on a communal basis and meals will be taken in a common dining room with men and women sitting at separate tables. They'll dress in drab materials fashioned into garments at home, just like all other Hutterites. And they'll probably achieve a high degree of that thing most people are hoping for—satisfaction in service.

And when it comes to size of families, the Hutterite people lead the parade. That's what worries the neighbors who see them needing more and more land. What is the average size

of family? I put the question to several of the colony residents. One replied: "Ten children," but the final conclusion was that the figure would be "nearer nine." In any case, these people are probably the world's most prolific.

The Hutterian Church is 400 years old, having been founded in Switzerland. Authority for the communal way of life came from the "second chapter of the Book of Acts, verses 44 and 45: "And all that believed were together and had all things common; and sold their possessions and goods, and parted them to all men, as every man had need."

One of the church founders, Jacob Hutter, was burned at the stake and followers were persecuted and driven from place to place. In 1874 and 1877 they left Russia—about 250 of them—and came to the United States where they were able to live quietly until the years of the first Great War when the Government withdrew the once-assured exemption from military service. In 1918 the Hutterites came to Canada—came with a fresh promise of religious freedom, exemption from military service and no compulsion in the matter of voting. They settled mainly in Alberta and Manitoba and paid their taxes and bills promptly, obeyed the laws of the land, minded their own business and multiplied.

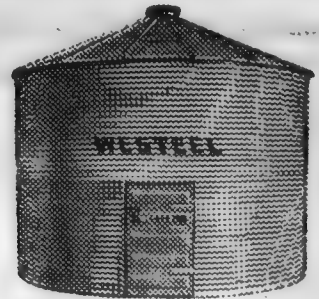
In 1942 Alberta had 4,000 Hutterites in 34 colonies. In 1956 there were 53 colonies averaging just over 100 people per colony.

Wartime legislation in Alberta prohibited the purchase of more land by Hutterites; in 1947 the previous Act was repealed and the Communal Property Act was passed, limiting new colonies to 6,400 acres each and locations not nearer than 40 miles from any existing colony. Since then there have been amendments varying the maximum amount of land to fit soil conditions. Nevertheless, quite a few colonies have outgrown their present farm holdings and find they have practically no place to go. Between 5,000 and 6,000 residents of Alberta are involved and fresh policies may have to be considered.

Some Canadians will argue that greater restraints should be placed upon these people with strong pacifist convictions, these people whose farms are of little more benefit to the social life of a community than big wheat farms and non-resident owners would be. Other Canadians will contend that hard-working, law-abiding residents who pay their full share of taxes should be treated as free people in a free country.

Hutterite expansion poses questions in public policy that are not easy to answer. Objective thinking is needed. A government-authorized study is being conducted in 1958.

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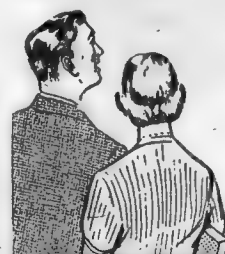
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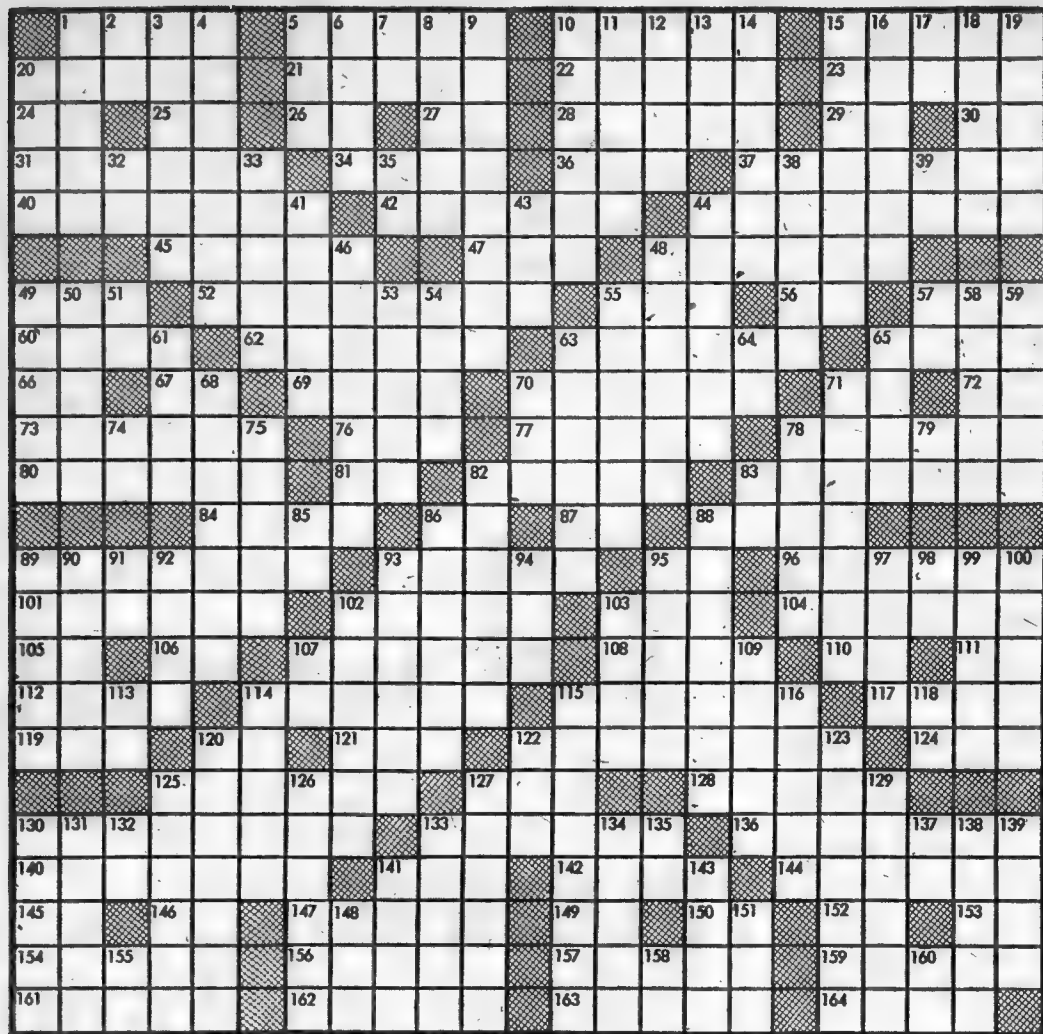
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ACROSS

- 1 The main point
- 5 French soldier
- 10 Chasm
- 15 Shatter
- 20 Genus of palms
- 21 Horse with power of speech
- 22 Ornamental slit in a garment
- 23 City of Italy
- 24 Symbol for sodium
- 25 Article
- 26 Child for mother
- 27 Pronoun
- 28 Ringworm
- 29 Fundamental mass of life's tendencies
- 30 Home of famous wizard
- 31 Ornamental coronets worn by women
- 34 Former Roman emperor
- 36 Heavy East Indian wood
- 37 Notched like a saw
- 40 Bethrothed
- 42 Bonus
- 44 Wide headline
- 45 Yankee catcher
- 47 Beard of grain
- 48 Enchants
- 49 Bounder
- 52 Restore confidence to
- 55 Hawaiian dish
- 56 Faroe Island windstorm

- 57 Harvest goddess
- 60 Among
- 62 Risque
- 63 Zeal
- 65 An authoritative decision
- 66 Perform
- 67 Paid notice
- 69 Norse god of fate
- 70 Repast
- 71 Chinese pagoda
- 72 A direction
- 73 Feminine name
- 76 African worm that infests eye
- 77 Beneath
- 78 A frozen dessert
- 80 Tantalizes
- 81 Exists
- 82 Wrath
- 83 Large basket for provisions
- 84 Reach across
- 86 Prefix: two
- 87 Man's nickname
- 88 Felines
- 89 Spectacles
- 93 Money heard
- 95 Volume (abbr.)
- 96 Continent
- 101 Triangular sail
- 102 Kind of lily
- 103 Electrified particle
- 104 Saint George
- 105 Sacred Hindu word
- 106 While
- 107 A toll-gatherer
- 108 Hazard
- 110 French for "and"
- 111 (abbr.)

- 112 A curtain
- 114 Breathed in quick gasps
- 115 Drawing rooms
- 117 Alleviate
- 119 Before
- 120 Symbol for tellurium
- 121 Short for animal doctor
- 122 Husband of Helen of Troy
- 124 Pronoun
- 125 Analyzed grammatically
- 127 Thing in law
- 128 To oust
- 130 Harshness
- 133 Village outside a fort in India
- 136 Moral
- 140 Largest anthropoid ape
- 141 Moccasin
- 142 Wicked
- 144 Spanish woman's title
- 145 Japanese measure
- 146 A direction
- 147 Fatuous
- 149 Syllable of scale
- 150 Hawaiian
- 152 Manuscript (abbr.)
- 153 Symbol for radon
- 154 Make into law
- 156 Swift
- 157 Giants' pitcher
- 159 Weird
- 161 Anglo-Saxon slaves
- 162 Set some distance apart

- 163 Anaesthetic
- 164 Fruit of blackthorn

DOWN

- 1 Small unit of weight
- 2 Pacific island screw pine
- 3 Beetle
- 4 Bird
- 5 Knave of clubs in old card game
- 6 Algerian seaport
- 7 Two (Rom. num.)
- 8 French river
- 9 Unfavorable
- 10 In the rear
- 11 Unseeing
- 12 Cry of wild goose
- 13 Compass point
- 14 Mountain peak in California
- 15 Chromatin of a cell nucleus
- 16 City of India
- 17 Land
- 18 Struck
- 19 Cowboy who assists in training horses
- 20 Poker stake
- 32 Symbol for silver
- 33 Cape Verde native
- 35 Teutonic deity
- 38 Mistake
- 39 Swedish measure
- 41 Sewer
- 43 Respectful fear
- 44 Shake with cold

- 46 Acid obtained from wood soot
- 48 Angle
- 49 West Point student
- 50 Soap plant
- 51 The gods
- 53 Gulf in Aegean Sea
- 54 Bone of the forearm
- 55 Hung as if balanced
- 57 River of Norway
- 58 Out of date
- 59 Guide
- 61 Raised platform
- 63 Terminal member of hand
- 64 Correlative of either
- 65 Part man and part goat
- 68 Woman's garment (pl.)
- 70 Press for payment
- 71 To shave the head of
- 74 State (abbr.)
- 75 Kind of poplar tree
- 78 Married for yes
- 82 Having passages as a theater
- 83 New Zealand native fort
- 85 While
- 86 Lodging for a soldier
- 88 Solace
- 89 Covering for hand
- 90 More crippled
- 91 By
- 92 Fasten securely
- 93 Short for certain milk drink

- 94 Hearing organ
- 95 Thin cotton fabric
- 97 Estimate
- 98 King of Bashan
- 99 Balance
- 100 Go in
- 102 Transmit
- 103 Persia
- 107 Symbol for tantalum
- 109 Rogue
- 113 That is (abbr.)
- 114 Danger
- 115 Old Roman coin
- 116 Pleases
- 118 Exclamation of triumph
- 120 Pills
- 122 Encountered
- 123 Plots
- 125 King's son
- 126 Rising steps
- 127 To ebb
- 129 Anything showy of little worth
- 130 Consent
- 131 Metal money (pl.)
- 132 Symbol for erbium
- 133 Widespread fright
- 134 Turn aside
- 135 Greeting exclamation
- 137 Symbol for cobalt
- 138 Alaskan guillemot
- 139 Narrow road
- 141 Child for father
- 143 Cord
- 148 Short sleep
- 151 Over (poet.)
- 155 Anonymous
- 158 Exclamation of surprise
- 160 Artificial language

Solution On Page 30

Japan after more production

JAPAN has approved a plan to increase agricultural products and production of the fishing industry. By 1962 the country hopes to have increased livestock production by over 60 per cent and field production by at least 10 per cent.

Iron injections better

THERE are three advantages to giving baby pigs the liquid iron product called Inferon which is injected by hypodermic needle into the hind leg muscles of baby pigs. Injections are made when they are two to three days old. Iron is fed to young pigs to help build up red blood cells.

First advantage of inferon, authorities say, is the liquid injection is absorbed more readily into the pig's body system. Second, an injection makes sure the pig absorbs exactly the right dose. A third advantage is that only one injection is needed instead of four. Some experts state Inferno is helpful in controlling scours in baby pigs.

Irrigate in time

"If a plant is to thrive and attain the greatest possible yield, it must never lack for moisture from the time the seed is placed in the ground to the time it matures," says the Lethbridge Experimental Farm experts. "Crops grown on dry land are always at the mercy of the weather, but those on irrigated land are at the mercy of the irrigator for he has it in his power to supply the needed moisture at the right time.

"In most irrigation seasons there are periods of peak demand when every water user along the canal asks the water-master for all the water he can allow. Sometimes the demand exceeds the capacity of the supply ditch and the user can obtain only a portion of the stream he would like to have. As a result, crops go thirsty, growth rate is slowed, and final yields are lower than they should be.

"Rationing can be reduced or even eliminated if the water is demanded and put to work before plants show, by wilting and other signs, that they need water. The temptation to wait for a rain is strong, but the odds usually are against its coming in time and in sufficient quantity to replace needed moisture.

"Spring-seeded crops must be watched closely as hot, dry winds have been steadily drawing water reserves from the soil.

"By irrigating in time, crops will be given the chance to continue growing without a setback and to produce the highest possible yields."



Picture by author.
This kitten and Chinchilla are the same age. Notice the length of the whiskers and the size of the feet.

Meet the Chinchilla

By Ethel Kerns

THE Chinchilla is a small animal, bearing luxurious fur, originally found in the regions of the Andes Mountains in South America. It is said that the Spaniards named the Chinchilla many years ago after the Chincha Indians living there at that time. Eventually the Chincha Indians were conquered by the Inca Indians, who recognized the value of the Chinchilla fur and used it for ceremonial robes some two hundred years before Columbus discovered America.

Between the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries the Inca Indians were conquered by the Spaniards and their fine furs sent back to Spain. Soon this fabulous blue-grey fur was popular with Royalty throughout most of Europe and the great hunt was on. So many pelts were taken over the next few years that the Chinchilla was to become almost extinct. Foxes imported to South America for hunting purposes also took their toll. Once found in Peru, Bolivia, Argentina and Chile now only a few remained in Chile and these had climbed high up in the mountains seeking refuge. The Chilean government at last banned further trapping and slaughter of the animal.

An American mining engineer, Mathias Chapman, became interested in capturing live Chinchilla to take back home to California. He received authorization from the Chilean government and managed to capture about a dozen. No doubt the many Chinchilla we see today in every

State and Province of North America stem from these very animals that Chapman brought back.

In Canada the animals not sold for breeding stock are pelted and the pelts are sold through the National Chinchilla Breeders of Canada, they are graded and inspected under a strict system that assures top quality fur.

Chinchilla are hardy little fellows and moderate cold or heat does not seem to affect them. They are vegetarian so are econ-

omical and easy to feed. Commercial pellets and green hay provides the bulk of their diet. A raisin or a piece of apple is given occasionally as a treat and Chinchilla are very fond of saskatoon bark. To prevent their teeth growing too long they require wood to chew on. As they are nocturnal by nature, and become active in the evening, they are usually fed at this time and given fresh water. A dust bath should be available daily. Very fine sand is set in the cage in a pan and the animals roll over so fast one can hardly see them for dust. Since they have no disagreeable odor, they can, for a start, be kept in a spare room or dry basement of the home.

Quite often the young female has a family when she is a year old, and there will usually be from 1 to 4 babies in the litter. The litters range from one to three a year. Last summer we saw a very prolific female at the Kirkmaur Ranch in Calgary, that had had thirteen babies, in one year, in four litters. Another female had six in one litter and raised them.

Chinchilla are born with their eyes open. They are fully furred and in no time they are scampering around the cage. For identification they are ear tattooed before six months of age.

A clear blue colour is very important in Chinchilla fur. There are, unfortunately, breeders raising animals with a distinct yellow cast. These, near worthless Chinchilla, are sold to unsuspecting buyers. One of these animals was obtained by the Kirkmaur Ranch just to show how yellow they are. Buyers are urged to guard against this. Make sure the animals you buy are graded.

The Chinchilla does not mind her babies being handled. Some get quite tame. In all the Chinchilla is a very interesting and profitable little animal.

Careless adults

FATAL accidental poisoning — mostly from sampling the wrong medicine bottle — is commoner among adults than children. Deaths from this cause are less than one in 100,000 among children under 15. But the rate rises to 3.4 for the 40-69 age group, to 5.6 for those of 70 and over.

Canada importing beef

AUSTRALIA is supplying Canada with 65% of its canned beef needs. Negotiations are said to be underway between Australian producers and shippers to ensure satisfactory shipping arrangements to Canada. The Australians feel a staple market can be established in Canada providing a continuity of supplies is maintained.

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Saskatchewan potash

WITH one shaft almost completed and another being sunk, the scope of the Saskatchewan potash area "is beginning to come into focus", says an article in the May, 1958, issue of "Mining Engineering", magazine of the Society of Mining Engineers of the American Institute of Mining, Metallurgical, and Petroleum Engineers.

"Some eighteen companies reportedly have leased more than four million acres to explore potash possibilities", it states. "Potash Company of America, farthest along, is located about fifteen miles southeast of Saskatoon. International Minerals and Chemical corp. has its project under way near Esterhazy in the eastern edge of the province. U.S. Borax and Chemical Corp., also, is reported exploring the area.

"Unusual problems are posed by the more than 3,000-foot depth of formation and weak and difficult overlying beds. The circular shafts of 16 or 18 feet diameter require freezing techniques for sinking through the upper levels."

Potash Company of America found that there was "a large potash deposit of a higher grade than in the Carlsbad, New Mexico, district and one with good mineable thickness." It quotes G. F. Coope, President of PCA, as stating that "an incentive for locating in Canada was the policy of the Dominion Government of attracting capital to development of the Canadian mining industry through an exemption from income tax during the first three years of operation."

It was recalled that T. M. Ware, Administrative Vice-President of the company, had described the site of operations, in the Esterhazy-Yarbo area, Regina, as indicating the largest, highest grade muriate orebody known. Production is expected in 1960. At present the company mines more than 12,000 tons per day at Carlsbad.

The Saskatchewan plant facilities for the company are expected to come to more than \$20,000,000.

Although the new, competitive domestic operation, together with foreign imports, will increase materially the potash supply, there has been, also, a steady increase in demand, it is said. There is a growing plant food industry in the Midwest and southwest, a pasture program in the Southeast and southwest, and a trend toward use of plant foods with greater potash content, he pointed out, adding that there is evidence that potash production somewhat exceeds demand, but the Canadian venture is designed to take care of anticipated domestic demand and foreign requirements, which are expected to increase by 700,000 tons in the next four years.

Early water important

English by radio

Swine diseases

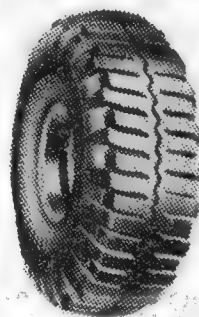
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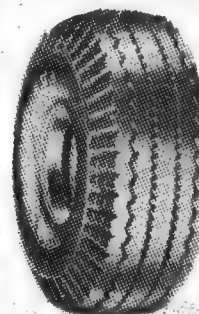
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700x17 6	59.65	40.95	5.00
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700x20 8	77.80	51.50	5.00
750x20 10	113.75	68.95	6.95
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Aunt Sal

The date has rolled around again,
To the balmy month, July.
I see a stack of letters here
That ask how and where and why.

I TRULY marvel at the energy of you readers for it seems no matter how busy you are you still find time to write me. Mind you I'm not complaining for this department isn't a one-way street. When you stop sending in questions, I stop writing, too... it's as simple as that.

Q: Where can I get the milk filter doll dresses? (Repeat.)

A: There was such a large response to this question when it first appeared that I think I had better clear it up. Dozens wrote me that one can obtain these patterns in most of the variety stores (what we used to call 10c stores) in practically all cities, and one need not send to the States as I previously stated.

Q: What is papain and how to use it for tenderizing meat? (Repeat from several months back.)

A: In any large food store one can find among the sauces a meat tenderizer sold under different brand names. This comes in powder or liquid form and one ingredient is papain.

(Mrs. M. S., Armstrong, B.C.)
Yes, Mrs. S. I found this, too, in a large shopping mart and found it very successful.

Q: You stated in a previous issue that molasses pie was the same as the English trifle. I will have to take exception to this as the English trifle I know and bake often is a plain cake, split to hold jam and custard poured over the top. — (Mrs. C. N., Lindbergh, Alta.)

A: I stand corrected. I got this recipe off a television program and the professional cook said those words and I took her at her word. They all get their wires crossed, it seems... even the professionals.

Q: Could you find the recipe for a date loaf that calls for one package of yeast? I have eaten it and it tasted so good. — (Mrs. C. H., Grande Prairie, Alta.)

DATE CAKE (With Yeast)

A: I was very intrigued with this recipe for date cake is a great favorite at our house. I have not had time to try it yet, but certainly plan to do so soon.

- 1 cake or pkg. yeast
- 1/2 cup milk
- 1 tblsp. sugar
- 1 egg
- 1/2 cup brown sugar
- 2 tblsp. butter

- 2 cups sifted flour
- 1/4 tsp. salt
- 1 cup chopped dates
- 1/2 cup chopped nuts
- 1 cup water over dates

Boil dates first until Cool and add to simple made with yeast, sugar and of flour. Let rise 45 min. then add rest of ingredients. Knead lightly and let rise again until double in bulk. Bake min. in moderately hot oven.

Q: I'd like a few ideas on to wash sheep's wool. I have a recipe that states that you large boiler of hot water which you add 1/2 lb. of glue dissolved in cold water first, use agitator and work it well then rinse in same temperature water omitting the glue... this sounds fine, but what does the glue do to the wool and would two washings be enough to get the wool clean. — (Mrs. R. O., Warden Jct., Alta.)

A: This question first appeared about eight years ago, and I did considerable research on it... contacted professional laundresses, etc., and finally it came to light that this was a very old-time method and was still recommended. The glue added to the wool keeps it from shrinking and softens it. No, I don't think that two washings is enough to make it really clean. But why not use your washing machine first placing the wool in old pillow slips and then dry it outside on a calm day, placing it on clean papers or sheet on the grass.

Q: Would any of your readers have some wild yellow violets that they'd care to exchange for leaves of African violets? The yellow ones would have to be plants or ripe seeds. — (Mrs. Dora Reiter, Carmel, Sask.)

A: Any questions of this nature I have to place the full name and address of the writer. Any reader that is interested can write her directly... not to me.

Q: Could anyone supply a tet milk starter? (Several requests.)

A: (From Mrs. O. L., Broadview, Sask.) I start my own by combining egg white and 1/4 cup milk. Put in warm place till it thickens and stir real well, then add more milk.

Q: I read in a paper where one lady doesn't process her peas for the three hours, just blanches them and adds fresh water and boils in the jars for 20 minutes. Other vegetables she does in same way. What do you think of this method? — (Mrs. A. B., Alexis Creek, B.C.)

A: I don't think well of it at all, in fact, I think it is too dangerous to monkey with. So often we read of people being poisoned at a dinner, and they seem to so often trace it to canned peas. Almost all vegetables, with the exception of tomatoes and pimientos, require at least two hours of processing in a hot-water bath. Of course, if you use a pressure cooker the time is shortened, runs from 35 minutes to 75 minutes. Better far to be safe than sorry!

way to gain a reputation as the hostess-with-the-mostest!

FRESH STRAWBERRY CHEESECAKE

(Makes 8 to 10 Servings)

3/4 cup graham cracker crumbs; 3 tablespoons sugar; 3 tablespoons melted butter; 5 eggs; 1 cup sugar; 3 (4-ounce) packages soft cream cheese; 3/4 pound cottage cheese; grated rind of 1 lemon; juice of 1/2 lemon.

Combine crumbs, sugar and butter. Press onto bottom of spring-form pan. Beat eggs well. Continue to beat, slowly adding 1 cup sugar. Add cottage cheese and cream cheese and beat until smooth. Stir in lemon rind and juice. Turn batter into crumb-lined pan. Bake in a moderate oven (350°F.) about 45 minutes. Cool and cover with Strawberry Topping.

Strawberry Topping

1/4 cup sugar; 4 teaspoons cornstarch; 1/2 cup water; 1 1/2 cups halved strawberries.

Mix sugar and cornstarch in saucepan. Add water gradually, stirring until smooth. Cook over low heat, stirring constantly, until mixture thickens and becomes clear. Cool slightly. Add strawberries; mix gently. Spread over top of cooled cheesecake.

Q: In the May issue you mentioned about the Dutchman who gave you the recipe for Pumpernickel bread. I have wanted this recipe for some time so wondered if you cared to pass it on. — (Mrs. R. W., Calgary, Alta.)

A: This recipe was very indefinite. As far as I could tell it was made of several dark flours combined with an ordinary sponge not allowing the dough to rise very high... that is working it down hard each time and then placing either poppy or caraway seeds on the top.

Q: Two letters came in this past month and each told the sad story of those unlikable pests... namely bed bugs... getting into the house and the terrific battle that followed in trying to get rid of them. Now these women asked not to have their names attached for fear others would think they were slovenly housekeepers.

A: I know the truth that these pests sometimes conceal themselves in lumber and can live for years without food and then come out of hiding to feed on human blood. My only experience with them was in a house that we had moved for miles and had stood vacant for years yet these horrid beasts did appear and we waged a great battle with them, using kerosene, gasoline and many such drastic antidotes, until we got rid of them. We will welcome letters from anyone else who has had this prob-

lem. If you are sensitive about me using your name all letters will appear unsigned.

Q: I asked you some time ago for a recipe for rye crisp. But have looked in vain for it in several papers. — (Mrs. E. M. H., Ochre River, Man.)

A: I had such a good recipe for this but haven't been able to lay my hands on it. I'll take another thorough hunt, so forgive me for the delay.

NOTE: All household problems directed to Aunt Sal, in care of Farm and Ranch Review, will be handled in this department. Be sure and sign your full names and addresses and address your letters to Box 620, Calgary, Alberta.



"My husband's new secretary, eh? Well, it was nice knowing you."

Aunt Sal Suggests...

We pickle and can and make preserves,
In order to store our food;
Whatever methods we employ,
It keeps them very good.

NOW let's glance at the last line of that piece of silly verse. Some who have not had great luck with their canning might have it run thus: "It keeps them good... I hope." But we might as well learn in the early stages of the game that all canning, whether it is surrounded by tin or glass or cached away in the freezer, has to follow certain very explicit directions.

And a second thing to watch (if we hope to be rewarded by success) one must start first with the best possible produce at the peak of their perfection... never too green nor too ripe... but just right.

Long before this canning season rolled round, some questions came to my desk regarding the canning of pears and peaches, why they didn't turn out successfully but turned dark in color. Because many of our readers, like myself, have been canning these fruits over quite a span of years I wasn't surprised when many of you volunteered some of your experiences.

Mrs. T. E. P., of Hoodmore, Man., gives us her method which is:

CANNING PEACHES AND PEARS

To one quart jar add one cup white sugar and one cup of water, shake up until dissolved; peel and cut up as much fruit as jar will hold, put on rubber rings and tops and process in usual manner. Fruit done in this way never discolors. (Might I add one note of advice to this

method. I think it would be prudent to add only water that has been boiled and cooled.) The method outlined above is what we used to term "war-time sugar method." I used this method all through the sugar-ration days, but have rather got away from it since.

A lady in Legend, Alberta, who asks to have her name withheld, says she has outstanding success in keeping canned peaches bright yellow when she cans thus:

CANNING PEACHES AND PEARS Method No. 2

First choose only good, sound fruit and in the evening fill the jars with the cut-up raw fruit and cover with sugar to within 1/2 inch of top. Just lay the glass tops on to keep out the air and leave jars over night. The fruit and sugar will blend and settle over-night. In morning add cold water to within 3/4 inch of top. Screw on rings and process in usual manner.

The same method can be used for apricots and strawberries and raspberries prepared in this way will assure the berries of not floating.

BLUE PLUMS (ITALIAN PLUMS)

These need not be canned in this way. They can be processed or canned in open kettle, but be sure to prick the skins in two places to let out the steam and prevent them bursting. The lady whose letters I quoted above has it really worked out to an exact number. She says there should be 7 plums to a pint, 14 to a quart, and 28 to a half gallon. And she is in a position to know for she admits to canning 150 quarts of these plums each year. (That really took my breath away!)



Here's Another Idea...

THE SEASON'S FAVORITE... CREAM-TOPPED STRAWBERRY SHORTCAKE

WHO would refute that strawberry shortcake is tops in appeal at this time of the year? And who would argue that real shortcake is made with a sweetened biscuit dough made extra rich with the addition of butter or cream and egg. We won't, and to prove it, we present a well beloved, old-fashioned shortcake, done up with that luscious fruit, the strawberry, and whipped cream, one of the dairy foods that never fails to add a final flourish to hot and cold desserts. The shortcake resembles the scones we love for Sunday morning breakfasts or afternoon tea... and for an extra bit of flair we've added a sprinkling of mace to the scone ingredients.

INDIVIDUAL STRAWBERRY SCONE SHORTCAKES

(Makes 6 to 8 Servings)

2 cups sifted all-purpose flour; 3 teaspoons baking powder; 1/4 teaspoon salt; 1/3 cup sugar; 1/4 teaspoon mace; 1/2 cup butter; 1 well beaten egg; 1/2 cup milk; strawberries; whipping cream.

Sift together dry ingredients. Add mace. Cut in butter until it resembles coarse cornmeal. Add egg, combined with milk, adding more liquid if necessary to make a soft dough. Turn out on floured board and knead 10 times. Roll dough 1/2 inch thick and cut into 2 or 3 inch rounds. Spread tops with butter. Sprinkle with sugar. Place on cookie sheet. Bake in a very hot oven (450°F.) about 12 minutes.

Split hot biscuits, butter generously, and put together with some of strawberries, sliced if desired. Top with remainder of berries, left whole, and sweetened whipped cream.

Let's leave the sweet canning and touch on the sour, or partly sour, and, of course, we refer to pickles. Throughout the years we have shared many, many pickle recipes with you, but the two that have remained consistently popular with most of you were GREEN-TOMATO RELISH and SLICED SWEET DILLS. I don't think I'll repeat these two this year, but if there are any new readers who haven't got these in their collection just drop me a line. But last year a brand new recipe for a relish came into my life, and unless my taste undergoes a drastic change this is going to be a favorite of mine from this day on. Because it has cantaloupe for one of its ingredients, I renamed it so on the label on the jar would distinguish it from the other relishes on the shelves. So I proudly give you:

CANTALOUPE RELISH

- 1 quart of peeled chopped cukes
- 4 large onions chopped fine
- 1 dozen small pickling onions chopped fine
- 1 large head cauliflower (ground or chopped fine)
- 12 stalks of celery chopped fine
- 3 red peppers and 3 green peppers chopped fine
- 1 or 2 cantaloupes chopped fine

Cover all these "choppings" with one cup salt and water to cover. Let stand over night. In the morning drain and add this liquor made of:

- 2 cups white vinegar
- 8 cups white sugar

1/2 tsp. mustard seed

Boil for 20 minutes, and, while boiling, prepare a paste of:

- 1 cup flour
- 2 tps. tumeric

Moisten with a little vinegar, and add to pickle and boil 5 minutes more.

And there you have it, a relish that is not too strong for children and oldsters and people with rather temperamental tummies.

WE ALWAYS HAVE A FEW TOMATO PLANTS in the little garden at the tail end of our lot, but this year the cutworms beat us to them so don't know whether I'll be canning any or not, but there are so many ways in which one can use canned tomatoes... of course there are fine commercially canned ones, but I sort of lean towards those I can myself.

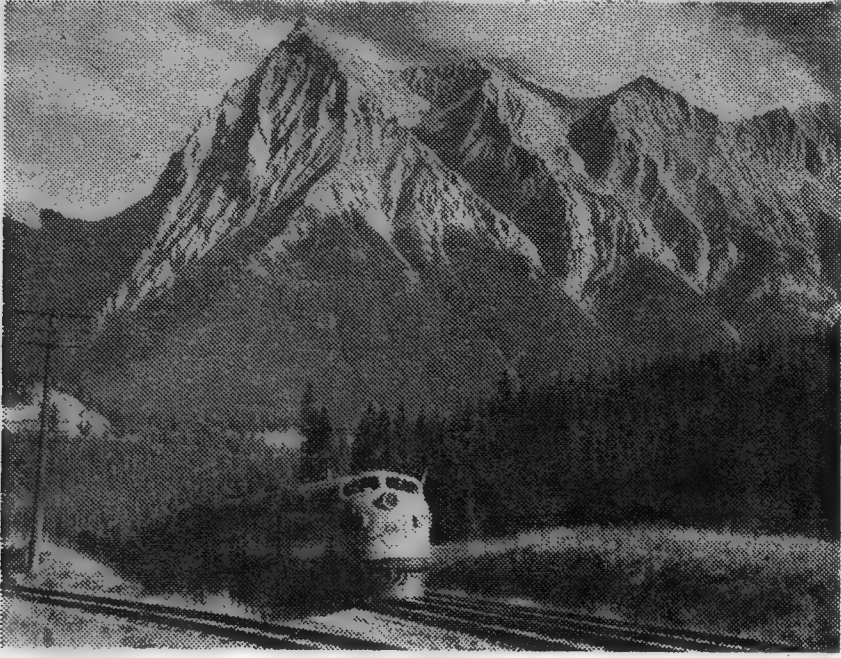
CANNED TOMATOES, in the way that I like them, are done so: Scald and peel whole tomatoes and pack in sterile jars. Then cut up (every which way) more tomatoes and boil until they can be mashed into a pulp; put through colander and transfer to the jars that contain the whole ones, filling up all the cracks between with the juice to within 1/2 inch of top of jars. Screw on rings and process in boiling bath for 35 minutes, or in pressure cooker for 5 minutes.

Really yummy.

Bye bye for now... and every good wish. Aunt Sal.



Farm and Ranch Photo Corner



C.P.R. Photo

You can't take the mountains back home with you, but you can take some fabulous pictures of them that capture all their majesty and size.

THAT vacation trip you are planning will be fun all the way. Yet there will be the special high spots, the "remember whens!"

For carefree vacation snapshooting make sure your equipment is in top shape. If your camera needs servicing or adjusting, have it done. Perhaps your flash batteries should be

changed or your light meter may need checking. Taking care of such details can prevent much frustration when you are far from home.

Give a friendly thought to your equipment while you are travelling. Don't store your camera or film in a hot place such as the glove compartment or trunk of the car, nor leave it



This picture proves we were there. Dad took this picture while Mom and the kids watched a freighter steam through the canal. This will be something to remember when we get back on the prairies.

Bring your vacation home with you

lying for long periods in the sun. Heat deteriorates film, particularly color film, and you want those pictures to turn out well.

To get the most out of your vacation photographically takes a little foresight. Your snapshot story should begin before you leave home at all. Where shall we go? The family talks it over, studies road maps and travel folders. This might be the first picture of your series.

Then there is the getting ready. Mom does the packing, remembering the extra sweaters. Dad loads the car, with the boys helping. Little sister insists on

cramming her toy suitcase with battered playthings. Don't miss this chance for pictures.

Then the trip itself.

You'll want your folks in your pictures. Here is where you show your skill as a storytelling photographer. Suppose you stop to look at a famous statue. Jimmy and Jane run up to the base and gaze upward. There's your picture! Never mind if their backs are to the camera. You know what their faces look like and can take portrait snaps whenever you wish. What you want now is the great statue and the two little figures looking



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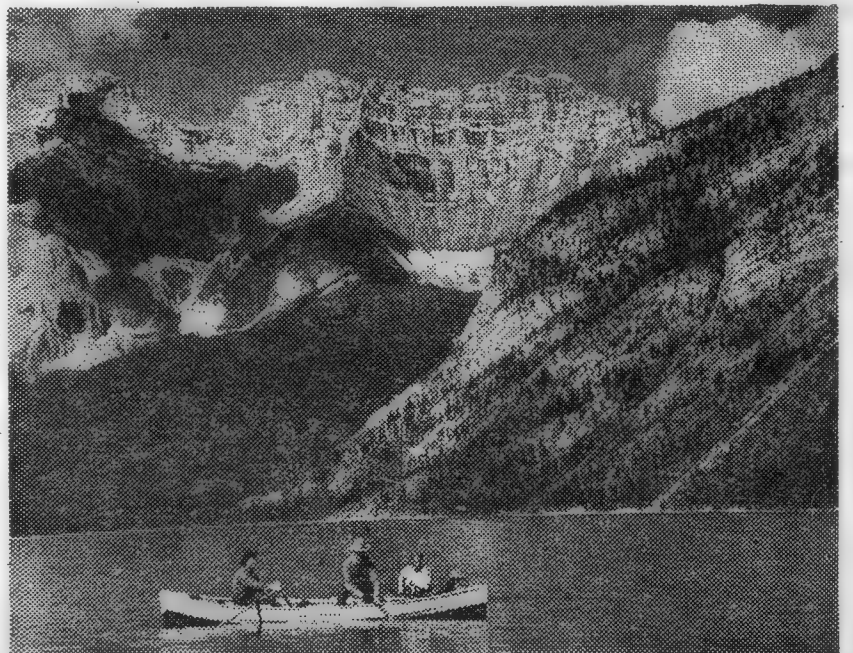
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While dad's out fishing there's plenty of time to check your exposure and angles for a holiday picture that's worth framing.



Don't forget the swimming hole. It might be everyday holiday fun for the youngsters but its too late to take this picture once they're grown up.

up in awe. Because that's what really happened.

The wrong way to do this would be to call to the kids to turn around, stand still, and then take a meaningless picture in which you probably cut off the statue's head!

This is the technique to follow all along the route. You are not just taking pictures of the family. You are snapping them while seeing and doing things, and what they are seeing and doing should be the focal point of every picture.

Every day of your trip will have these high spots and the snapshots you take will make them permanent. Whether in prints or color slides your pictures will show your vacation as it really was.

There is the unpleasant possibility that you may strike some rainy days on your trip. Well, a few warm summer raindrops never hurt anybody. But, picture taking? Why not. It is true that sunshine is necessary to bring out the full range of color film, but black-and-white pic-

tures come out sparkling clear no matter what the weather, particularly if you use one of the fast films.

When snapping on a rainy day be careful not to get splashes on your camera lens as these will distort and mar your pictures. The same precaution should be taken when close to a waterfall.

There are actually some advantages in dull or wet weather. You can aim from any direction without having to consider harsh shadows. The all-over diffusion of light will give your pictures a soft, portrait quality. Reflections from wet pavements add character.

Remember to adjust your camera to the proper exposure for the amount of light available, following the guide enclosed in the film roll. Even with a simple fixed exposure you can get good results with fast film on all but the dullest days, and on those you can use your flash outdoors as well as in.

So load up and carry on with your vacation picture story regardless of the weather.

Soybean Ice Cream?

MOST of the ice cream sold in Great Britain is said to be made from vegetable fats and not dairy fats, although there is no mention made of whether or not it is available in safflower, linseed or sunflower flavors.

Royal jelly for faces

BEEKEEPERS, it seems, are not only engaged in the production of honey but are doing their part in enhancing the beauty of lovely women, or perhaps in helping to disguise the fact that some may not be so beautiful.

Royal jelly, a glandular secre-

tion of the worker honeybee, is being used in the formulation of facial creams by most of the leading manufacturers of cosmetics. The price paid to the producer for royal jelly last year ranged from \$15.00 to \$20.00 per ounce, which is sufficiently attractive to increase the number of beekeepers interested in production during 1958.

Weeds costly

THE Alberta Department of Agriculture figures that weeds cost the farmer around \$5.00 every year per seeded acre, or about \$1,000.00 to the farm, with wild oats being the leading contributor.

... Pellets ...

THE British have been crop and tree spraying from helicopters for over ten years and one firm has just put its tenth spraying helicopter to work.

THE common house fly is steadily becoming more resistant to the widely-used insecticides. In tests picked flies from poultry and dairy houses were found to be as much as 133 times as resistant to some insecticides as normal flies.

A CAR that will do 20 miles to the gallon on pavement will do 17 on hard gravel, 14 on dirt roads, 11 on soft gravel and 6 or 7 miles in the mud.

PROBABLY you'd never guess it, but China is the leading hog-producing country in the world with an average of nearly 80 million raised each year. The U.S. is second, 55 million; Brazil next, 36 million; and Russia fourth, 27 million.

A 200-POUND pig will dress out to about 146 pounds of useable meat.

ACCORDING to agriculturists plastic pipe buried in fields infested with gophers and rats is liable to come off second best as these pests will gnaw through it, if they happen to have the appetite for it, or if it is their way.

THE average farmer is said to have about 36 mechanical or electrical horsepower at his disposal per worker.

BAMBOO is not a tree, but a grass.

MANY hundreds of varieties of ornamental plants are grown, tested and sent out on adaption trials across the prairies at Morden Experimental Farm, Manitoba. At the moment about 1,600 species and varieties of herbaceous perennials are under test at the Morden Farm.

GRIT improves growth, egg production and efficiency of feed utilization when fed to chickens or turkeys on mash and grains.

SOMEBODY has figured out that the average Canadian works about two and a half hours a day to pay all his different taxes.

WAR is terrible! But the deaths from automobiles in 55 years now run slightly ahead of the deaths from all wars in 180 years.

PULLETS on range should be let out of shelters by sunrise for good results. They eat grasses early in the morning when they are fresh and crisp.

RABBITS are so bad in Britain that the government is offering pound-for-pound grants to organized rabbit clearance societies to assist in getting rid of the rabbits.

In late years great tracts of virgin land, in what was once considered the barren lands of Siberia, have been broken and planted in wheat and other grains. This area has replaced the Ukraine as the Russian breadbasket.

IMPORTS of cattle into the United States were considerably higher in 1957 than in 1956. Most of the increase was accounted for in imports of feeder cattle from Mexico.

IN the first half of 1957 Sweden exported more than 22,000,000 pounds of butter; more than double its exports for the first six months of 1956.

TV IS good for dentistry. An editorial in a dental journal reads: Watching TV is making this a continent of nibblers. As the hero gallops over the sagebrush and reaches for his six-gun the viewer reaches for something to put in his mouth; eventually the dentist reaches for his drill.

Manitoba is asking Ottawa to press for "a reduction of tariffs, subsidies and import quotas that so seriously restrict the world's wheat trade." The province also wants a full-scale study of a deficiency payment plan and a two-price system for prairie wheat to aid western agriculture.

The Canadian Federation of Agriculture advises that the immediate result of a general freight rate increase would be to burden the 17% of the people who live on farms with 36% of the increased freight costs.

Danish farmers are getting worried about hogs. The Danish hog population is at a record high, and it is feared prices will drop sharply. This small country has a larger hog population than Canada, the latest figure showing 5½ million there to about 5¼ million here.

The Royal Agricultural Society of England extends a cordial invitation to all overseas agriculturists (of any capacity) to attend its four-day Royal Show next July 1st to 4th at Bristol.

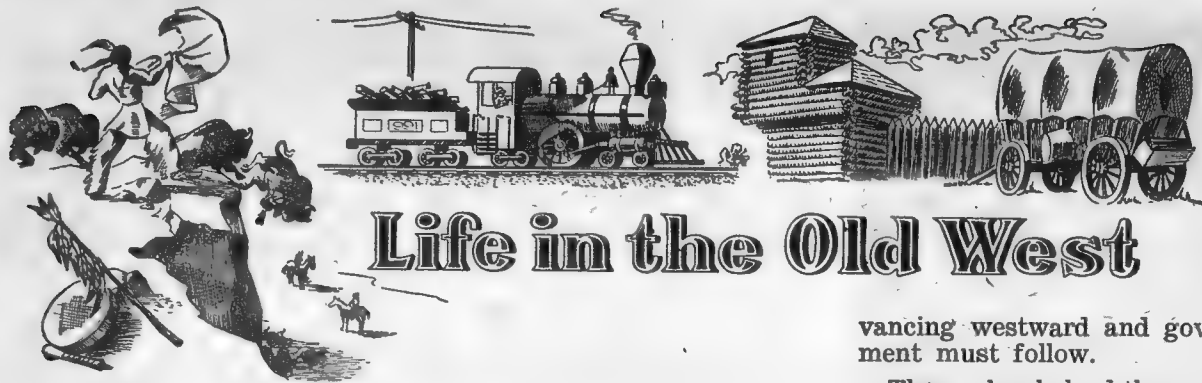
A "locking differential" is optional equipment on most 1958 cars. Its function is to transfer the power to the rear wheel having the best traction when adverse driving conditions (snow, ice or mud) are encountered.

There will be no flax surplus in the United States this year. 32,000,000 bushels, the smallest harvest since 1952, is estimated to be just about the amount of domestic requirements.

The Alberta Department of Agriculture will assist farmers in the purchase of graded or approved rams; \$12.00 on each ram grading in the "Breeder" or A grade, and \$8.00 on each ram grading "Commercial," or B grade. Transportation will also be paid on rams ordered direct through the department.

Information comes from the Swift Current Experimental Farm that no legume tested, under irrigation, since 1951 approaches alfalfa in yield or winter hardness.

One of the most important things in the successful wintering of colonies of bees is the control of the mice nearby, or in the colony. To do this a tablespoonful of poisoned seeds should be placed inside the colony entrance. A similar amount may be placed under the hive, or between colonies. Warfarin is a good poison to use.



Life in the Old West

Abandoned police camp

By F. A. Twilley

THE lonely spot on which this cairn stands was a very lively place in the early '70's — brass band, variety music hall, daily newspaper — the works.

Not a soul around there today and questionable if more than a handful of people apart from historians know of the place. However, its place in history is assured on account of its being the site of the headquarters of the newly formed North-West Mounted Police and the home of the first government of the North-West Territories. It was here that Lieut. Frances Dickens (son of the famous novelist) as well as many other noted members of that force, joined up and received their pill-box hats.

Fort Livingstone is, or was, about four miles north of the present town of Pelly in Saskatchewan and forty-five miles west of the present town of Swan River in Manitoba. It was built on the south bank of the Swan River.

Regarding the headquarters of the police, a site close to the HBC post of Fort Ellice had originally been chosen and erection of huts and stables authorized, but the conviction grew that a site near the company's post at Fort Pelly, 90 miles to the north, would be better, it being served by a good trail. More important still was the fact that Fort Pelly was on the then projected line of the C.P.R., which would mean direct contact with other points. Moreover, it had the advantage of being in a wooded area. Consequently the Minister of Public Works caused the erection of the proper huts and stabling for 15 officers, 170 men and the same number of horses as well as a residence for a stipendiary magistrate.

It is hard to imagine a more unsuitable place for a police camp. A few miles to the south or north would have made some difference as the site chosen was open to the cold south-west winds of winter, was stony, the way down to the river was long and steep, and the place was at the junction of the Swan River and Snake Creek.

Commissioner French, reaching the new barracks with "D"



Company on July 7th, '75, was not impressed with the location any more than he was on a previous visit. The buildings had been put together hastily and with green lumber and the few troops occupying them the previous winter had suffered hardship. Hay, so necessary to a mounted force, was not to be got handily and the stony ground meant little cultivation.

However, the construction of the buildings was completed in 1876 and Lt.-Governor David Laird and his Council established themselves in residence. Thus was launched the first essay at government of the vast northern territory and history was made.

Why was this historic site abandoned so soon and all the work and labour spent in vain?

As we have seen, the site was unsuitable but the main reasons were that the government at Ottawa had changed, and the railway was going to be built more to the south, thus isolating the place. Also the headquarters of the police force was too far away from the scene of most trouble, namely the international border, where constant raids from marauding Indians engaged in horse stealing, American whiskey traders invading the country and many other causes for trouble kept the tiny police force busy. In addition, settlement was ad-

vancing westward and government must follow.

The snakes helped the government to change its plans too, according to a story attributed to the daughter of the publisher of the famous "Saskatchewan Herald," (P. G. Laurie):

"John Graves Oliver, son of the Hon. Adam Oliver of Ingersoll, who ranked high in the councils of the Federal Government, had his own theories.

"It appears that John Oliver and his construction party were resting from their labours in the spring of '75, the Swan River barracks duly completed, when their attention was called to an unusual circumstance some 400 yards distant.

"Investigating they noted that the earth in three small depressions over an area of approximately 30 feet long and 4 feet wide was literally moving. Soon the horrible truth became clear. The government's buildings had been erected near a snake den.

"With the advent of warmer weather they had only to move a stone or boulder in the vicinity to uncover garter snakes by the hundreds, many of them interwoven in a sickening mass, like yarns in a ball.

"Swiftiness of decision in the face of a problem characterized John G. Oliver. He divided his men into teams, ten a side, offering a prize of ten dollars for the team that caught the greatest number of snakes in twenty minutes.

"The highest score was 1,136, not counting some small ones. Notifying the government of this, the order came to move on west and the cavalcade left for Battleford to begin the work all over again."

Not much of a spot for habitation. Today the region is used as cattle pasture. Anyone trying to find this cairn would have to walk a few miles without any guiding sign posts unless the government of Saskatchewan has done this necessary work. Probably so, as they generally look after such things when attention is called to them. However, when this picture was taken we had to crawl through more than one barbed-wire fence. During the Saskatchewan Jubilee celebrations in '55 a couple of historians came up from Regina looking for the place and never got there. They were treed by a bull that was not the least historically minded and the men, after a long spell amongst the branches, lost interest in the quest.

Railway revenue slips

THE Canadian Pacific Railway has announced net earning for 1957 at \$38.2 million, a drop from the year before of \$3.1 million, and the return on net investment in railway property as only 2.8 per cent.

India's hopes in Farming

"THE future of agriculture is the future of India", is that country's new slogan. In a speech recently the Minister for Food and Agriculture said: "We depend on agriculture for earning foreign exchange. Our exports mainly include production in finished and half-finished goods. It is unfortunate that an agricultural country like India should have to look for foreign help in solving her food problems."

U.S. importing more meat

THE United States is importing more meat than it ever has before. 1957 figures show that imports rose by over 49% over 1956 to reach a record high of 384 million pounds of meat products. Beef imports rose from 121 million to 232 million pounds, the bulk of it in the last part of the year from Canada. American beef and veal production is expected to be down slightly again in 1958 and imports are expected to be as high or greater.

WE HAVE PURCHASED

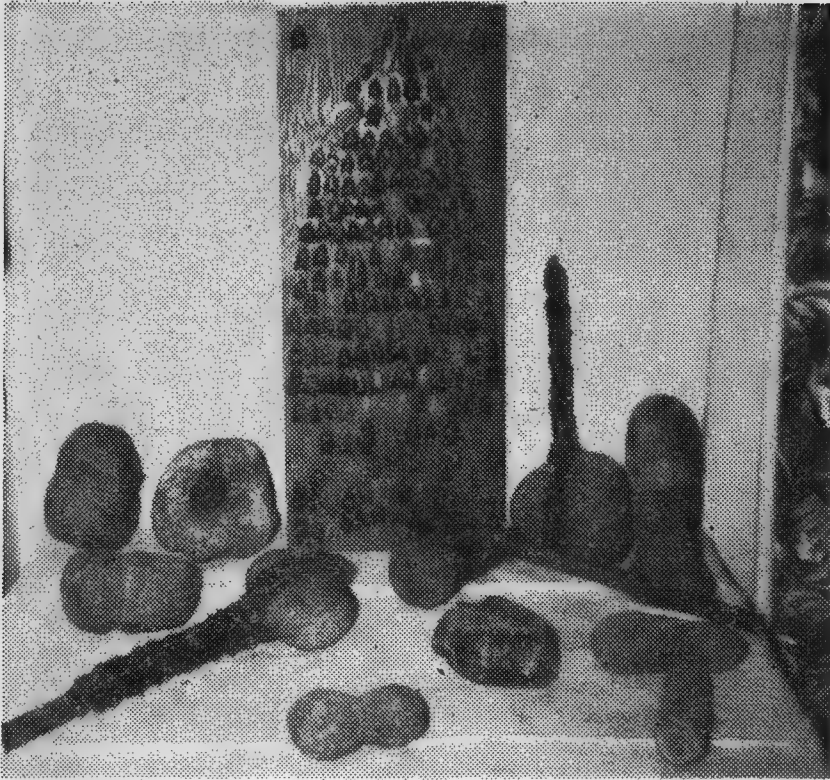
W. L. Ham's Farm situated on the No. 6 Highway, one half miles south of Fergus and 12 miles north of the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph. We purchased a large number of Mr. Ham's outstanding pedigree Aberdeen Angus cattle and have made further purchases at Angus Sales. We have in our herd such fashionable families as Georgina, Barbara, McHenry, Edicta, Erica, Witch, Morning Call, Miss Burgess, Blackcap, Pauline, Royal Lady, Rosebud and other leading popular strains. Our herd sire is Kinlochian No. 2337, son and grandson of Chicago champions. This farm is also the home of the very best imported pure bred Landrace swine. A large poultry breeding flock will be housed on this farm. Aberdeen Angus, Landrace Swine and Baby chicks for sale at all times. Visitors welcome.

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Many fine collections of arrowheads and Indian axes have been taken from near the buffalo wallows in the Neutral Hills area of Alberta where early buffalo kills were made.

A happy hunting ground

By J. W. Ellerby

LAST summer we were haying on a piece of land not far south of Hamilton Lake, Alta.

The land between the Hamilton Lake and the Kirkpatrick Lake is quite level and the water level is quite near to the top of the soil and because of this, the wild hay makes a wonderful growth even in fairly dry years.

This area between these two lakes appears to have been sort of a Buffalo paradise in days gone by, no doubt for many hundreds of years and because of their plentiful numbers in this district it was a buffalo hunters' paradise also. These hunters, of course, were the Indians long before the white man came. The Crees came from the north and the Blackfoot and the Bloods from the south, and it appears that there was an understanding that this was hunting ground, not battle ground. Because of this understanding the Neutral Hills were given their name. No doubt the battle ground was farther north along the Battle River.

There are some natural characteristics in this area that made it so suitable for buffalo and buffalo hunting.

Where we were haying there were some places that were too rough to hay over because of the old buffalo wallows that have never levelled out even after all these years. It is now probably seventy-five years since the last of the buffalo roamed over this area. These places were ideal for wallowing because of the nearness of the water level to the surface and the gooey nature of the ground. I can just picture

in my mind those hot mosquito pestered animals wallowing in the cool mud to plaster themselves over with mud which dried on and made an armor plate that the mosquitoes couldn't drill through.

There was an abundance of grass, even in dry years, and water in the lakes and in the Fox Tail Slough. If the Fox Tail and the Hamilton went dry which they frequently did, there was always water in the Kirkpatrick.

The conditions were ideal for the hunters also. Lots of buffalo was the first consideration, and then the conditions that made it possible to hunt them successfully.

Out on the bare level prairie it would be difficult to get near enough to the buffalo to get a deadly shot at them with a bow and arrow. A little farther south than where we were haying the land is quite sandy with a fine white sand. The buffalo liked to roll in the sand somewhat as horses do. Evidently many, many years ago the old bulls pawed and gored around and broke the sod in places and the winds, for which the prairies are so well known, kept blowing the sand out of these places where the sod was broken until there are huge blowouts in the otherwise level country that a good sized house could be hidden in. What wonderful natural hideouts for bands of hunters and their horses to wait in until the buffalo came near.

Then, too, there were plenty of buffalo chips, as the dried buffalo manure was called, to use

as fuel to roast or dry the buffalo meat. Anyone travelling through this country now would say that there is lots of wood, but we who saw this country forty-five years ago know that this poplar has all grown up since then as the settlers have stopped the prairie fires.

Possibly the greatest proof that this was a happy hunting ground for the Indians is the abundance of flint arrow heads that have been found in this area and no doubt there are many, many more that will be found. A few miles further north, where I live, I have never found an arrow head in the forty-six years I have lived here.

My good friend, Charlie Duer, an old-timer in this area that I am writing about, has, I believe

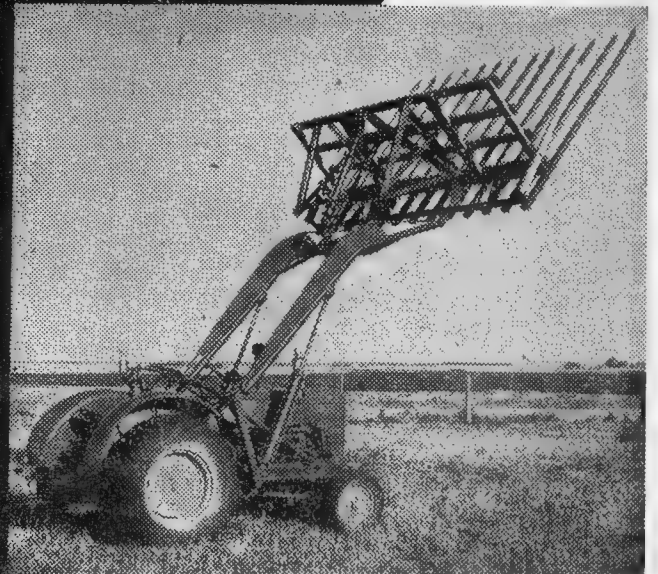
as fine a collection of arrow heads as I have seen anywhere. These were picked up by himself and his family near his home. He has quite a large number of them mounted on a piece of plywood, and they are certainly worth seeing. He has, also, given many away to his friends.

Of course in those days there were no fast-moving trucks or deep freezers or locker plants. The buffalo meat was cut in strips and dried over the fire. It was then pounded into powder and put into the hide, or buckkagan as the Cree Indians call it. The hide no doubt was preserved by the smoking process. The tallow was poured over the powdered meat and the meat was transported in this condition to the north and to the south.

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Poultry profits

Dear Sir:—

... this poultry business has got me down ...

What I think they should do is force the city consumers to go to the egg mart for eggs, so cut out the carrier expense and store-keeper's profits. At least that would make 14c more for the deserving producer.

There are too many middle men. They used to give an egg bonus about twice a year on eggs. And the producers are supposed to own the hatchery. Once I got a \$6 bonus on 200 pullet chicks. Now I get no bonuses and am asked instead to give 1c a dozen for all eggs I shipped in one week. What for? I haven't seen any results except going down. I have given the 1c for two years now...

I love to work with poultry, but can't any more at a losing price. I would like to hear from others along this line.

Yours truly,
Mrs. N. A. Fawcett,
Castor, Alta.

More stable tractors

Dear Sir:—

That dramatic photograph of an upside down farm tractor in your May issue certainly said its proverbial thousand words concerning the upsurging hazards in today's mechanized agriculture.

... from an editorial on this same grim theme in your Galt, Ont., contemporary: "The United States Safety Council reports that between 3,500 and 4,000 people are killed in the U.S. and Canada every year in tractor ac-

cidents, and more than 15,000 (men, women and children) are injured..." And this from the editorial columns of the St. Thomas Times-Journal: "We throw out the suggestion that the Canadian Federation of Agriculture offer a prize for a new design of tractor that will not overturn from any normal hazard of working on the land. Then the best reward of all would be a big business in the new type"... "the incentive is already there — and the new centre of (tractor) gravity would literally corner the \$500,000,000 North American annual market"...

Yours truly,
Walter P. Davison,
Wroxeter, Ont.

Wool tariff

Dear Sir:—

The most regrettable and deplorable phase of the recent budget was the decision to increase the tariff on British woolen goods entering Canada. We all know that Great Britain buys from Canada approximately twice as much as we buy from her. The mother country is by far the best customer we have for our wheat. We sent a large delegation over there to have a look see. We were told we would, now should, shift 15% of our trade from the U.S. to the Old Country. The government of the mother land has offered to negotiate plans for an ultimate measure of free trade between the two countries.

In view of all this, speaking as a farmer, I regard the recent tariff increase against, mark you, Great Britain alone, a most

deplorable mistake. If our woolen manufacturers cannot compete in price and quality with British goods, and it is fairly evident that they have not on either count, it would be far more preferable to subsidize them in addition to all the protection they have had all down the years.

This tariff increase will have two very bad results. First, it will increase the cost of these goods to the consumer in Canada. This is bad, but not nearly so disastrous as the effect on trade relations between ourselves and Great Britain, two areas in which the greatest and freest possible exchange of goods are so vital to both.

Yours truly,
Jack Sutherland,
Hanna, Alta.

Rainfall value

Dear Sir:—

Every so often we read that a light rain has fallen, say with a penetration of two or three inches, with the comment that the rain was too shallow to be of any use to the crops.

I wish to challenge this statement, as in my farming days, on two separate occasions, a week or so after such a rain, I took the trouble to pull up a stool to see what was taking place, and each time I found that new roots were being produced above the old ones. As the crop was three parts grown, the evaporation was reduced to a minimum and the moisture sufficient to carry the crop to completion, or at least a long way towards it.

Further, if the rain is the result of an electrical storm, it is doubly effective, as every drop of rain is charged with independent electrons thus rejuvenating every plant with which it came in contact.

Yours truly,
George Brown,
Medicine Hat, Alta.

Efficiency up on railways

THE advance in the efficiency of railway equipment can be seen from information from the Canadian National Railway. If the railway was to carry its 1957 volume, it says, with 1928 efficiency, it would need more than 1,100 more locomotives than it is using, 80,000 more freight cars, and would be faced with an increase in man hours which would add about \$280 million to operating costs.

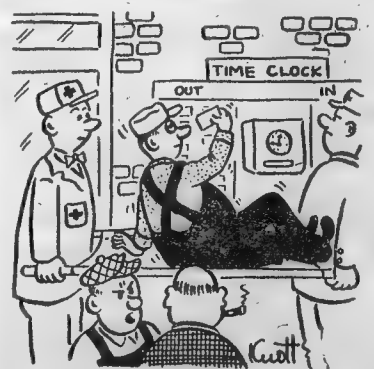
Not finishing enough cattle

MORE finished cattle rather than feeder cattle should be marketed by Saskatchewan stockmen, according to the Saskatchewan Department of Agriculture.

"There's been a remarkable increase in the number of cattle raised on Saskatchewan farms in the past few years but not enough of our cattle going to market finished," it says. "While there are quite a few stockmen specializing in the finishing of cattle there is still considerable opportunity for more people to be grain feeding cattle and selling finished rather than feeder animals."

Grain feeding market cattle on grass has important advantages in the economical production of finished beef. One of the big advantages is that cattle may be sold at high grades and higher prices. Grain feeding produces heavier cattle. Another advantage is that cattle finished on grass require much less labor and capital investment. Gains can be maintained at a higher level during the latter part of the grazing season.

One of the easiest ways to achieve this end is to construct a self-feeder and keep it full, so that pasture cattle have access to grain when ever they want it. Gradually work the cattle up to as much grain as they will take. It's a good plan during this process to keep the ration at least a half to two-thirds rolled or coarse ground oats. Even with the feeder in the pasture, when pasture growth is luxuriant and abundant, cattle will not take much grain. As the pasture declines they will use the feeder more and more. By doing this they retain weight gains when other cattle slow up.



"Bidwell will go to any lengths to impress you, Boss."

Alberta Wheat Pool Patronage

The Alberta Wheat Pool intends to operate for the crop year 1958-59 on a patronage dividend basis in keeping with the co-operative principles on which the Pool was formed. The following notice is published in compliance with the provisions of "The Income Tax Act":—

"As required by 'The Income Tax Act' this will advise our members that it is our intention to make a payment in proportion to patronage in respect to the year ending the 31st day of July, 1959, and we hereby hold forth the prospect of a patronage payment accordingly."

ALBERTA WHEAT POOL

Farmer-Owned Co-operative

B.C. Farm labor pool

INTRODUCTION of a "hired man" service for Fraser Valley farmers is announced by Patrick J. Reynolds, an Old Country general farmer and dairyman. The objectives of the company, the "Fraser Farm Service" is to provide a fully comprehensive service to farmers embracing all types of farm work, and at reasonable cost. Herdsmen, tractor drivers, etc. will be available by the day or week in case of accident, staff shortages, or for vacation periods.

Contracts will be taken to undertake ditching, fencing, harvesting, spraying and other forms of farm work.

On Chemical warble control

TROLENE, the new anti-warble systemic insecticide, gave better control than any other known method in North America's largest test involving a herd of between 800 and 900 cattle in British Columbia. Furthermore the reduction in lice from the use of Trolene was certainly worthwhile although they were not completely eliminated. The entire herd of the Empire Valley Cattle Co. Ltd., was subjected to this treatment in December, 1957, under the supervision of the Science Service Veterinary and Medical Entomology Laboratory at Kamloops with the co-operation of the British Columbia Department of Agriculture.

Because Trolene kills warble grubs inside the animal it reduces the number of flies available to lay eggs for the next generation. Consequently the full effect of the treatment cannot be determined until the next warble grub season. The Empire Valley Ranch is in a relatively isolated position so flies from other ranches should not be able to reach the Empire Valley cattle. Therefore a more complete assessment of the results will be made when the 1958-59 warble grubs appear.

In addition to this test the Kamloops laboratory carried out several other tests of still newer chemicals and methods. Feeding these drugs in combination with concentrate feeds showed good results and it is anticipated that more extensive tests of this method will be carried out next season.



Control of vibriosis

WHEN vibriosis, a venereal disease in cattle, infects a herd, the breeding program may beset back six months or more, according to authorities. Repeat breeding, with many infected females returning to heat 27 or more days after service, is a common sign of the disease in cows.

The purchase of adult cows or bulls is a potential hazard in regard to the possible introduction of vibriosis into a herd. Sexually mature animals appear to develop resistance to infection by this disease causing organism.

Mature animals which are introduced from outside herds should not be allowed to mate naturally in the herd unless a veterinarian has examined them for venereal infections. If semen is used from carrier bulls or those of unknown status, it should be treated with antibiotics under expert supervision.

Wheat rust Unpredictable

"THERE is a fairly common impression that the appearance of rust early in the season means heavy loss in yields," says a Searle Grain Co. bulletin. "It is true that an early start provides more time for rust to spread before the grain matures, but rust authorities assure us that early appearance of rust in itself, does not necessarily mean that a severe epidemic will follow. The influence of weather conditions is all important. In a general way, late seeding and plentiful moisture, particularly during July, are associated with heavy rust outbreaks. The main factors which determine the course of rust development, however, include not only the amount but also the distribution of rainfall, the intensity of both dew formation and temperature during the crop season, and, of course, the degree of rust resistance of the predominant varieties.

In both 1953 and 1954, an early arrival of rust spores was followed by an extended period of rainy weather over fairly wide areas and all other factors were favorable for rust development. As a result, there was fairly extensive damage from rust in both years. In 1955, however, although all conditions for a major rust epidemic were present in the early part of the season, such an epidemic was averted because there developed a long period of hot, dry weather, commencing about mid-July and continuing until the end of the crop season.

The above factors suggest that it is impossible to forecast rust epidemics any appreciable time in advance. There may or may not be an early arrival of rust spores but in any event, the course of the weather, particularly during the month of July, can change the situation quite radically.

REPORT... of the 33rd Annual Meeting

Central Alberta Dairy Pool in Red Deer on Thursday and Friday, June 19th and 20th. Below is the Directors' Report in brief form.

Delegates, Members.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

In 1957 our organization established several records.

1. More pounds of butterfat were purchased than in any previous year.
2. More dozens of eggs were bought.
3. More pounds of dressed poultry were handled.
4. Total units purchased from members in 1957 exceeded any previous year by approximately 14%.
5. Our dollar sales were also up by approximately the same percentage.
6. Since our organization started on redemption of all outstanding participation of our older members, the equity of over 700 members has been redeemed for cash. The cash payment per average member is approximately \$300.00 (Three hundred dollars).

Capital expenditures for 1957 exceeded our reserves for depreciation by \$1,181.00. During 1955 and 1956 our depreciation reserve was \$75,644.11 more than our capital expenditures in those two years. On a three year basis depreciation has exceeded our need for new capital.

The production of all products in all plants has maintained an enviable record during the year under review.

Other Items of Interest:

As you must know, our organization is affiliated with the A.F.A., the C.F.A. and The Dairy Farmers of Canada, and we had delegates at all these Annual Meetings. The Dairy Farmers represent over 400,000 dairy farmers in Canada. In 1957 Canadian butter production was 304,498,000 pounds and the consumption 322,760,000 pounds. The storage stocks, therefore, declined approximately 18,000,000 pounds. For 1958 the support price on butter is 64c basis Toronto and Montreal and 63c basis Vancouver. The Canadian Federation of Agriculture supported The Dairy Farmers in their request for 64c floor price on butter, and now we have the highest support price for butter in the world; the United States is next with 56c; with Australia and New Zealand at just under 40c a pound. If we hope to maintain the highest support prices in the world we must support our own industry. Therefore, all dairy farmers should be users of their own product. Bread is always better with butter!

This report will be completed in the next issue.

Always keep a good supply of ALPHA on hand. Enjoy the natural fresh milk flavor.



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SEE OUR AD — Page 15
JUNE ISSUE

FARM & RANCH REVIEW
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Legume seeding time important

FARMERS are becoming more and more conscious of the value of legume crops, according to the Dominion Department of Agriculture. Acreage seeded to alfalfa, sweet clover, and red and alsike clover is steadily increasing. These crops not only produce a high yield of top quality hay, pasture or silage, but they also add nitrogen to the soil. However, although sweet clover seed is low in price, alfalfa and the true clovers are costly. Thus a seeding failure is a loss in hard cash as well as feed supplies.

The time of seeding is important in establishing a good stand. Legumes seeded from September to late fall may germinate in the fall if there is enough moisture and a few days with high temperatures. If they do germinate at this time they will kill completely during the following winter. Seeding just before freeze-up may be successful but new seedings have been known to germinate even in November. Spring and early summer seedings are almost always much more likely to succeed.

In dry areas, legumes and mixtures of grasses and legumes, should be sown as early as possible. This allows them to use early moisture to germinate and become well established before the hot, dry period in mid-summer. In more northern districts where moisture is more plentiful and temperatures are lower, legumes usually are sown with a nurse crop. The nurse crop and the legume or mixture may be seeded early, or seeding may be delayed to as late as the latter part of June in order to kill one or two crops of weeds. In these more favored areas it is possible to summerfallow in the spring and early summer and then to seed down in July or early August.

Cold spring hurts Japan

DAMAGE from the cold in Japan this spring was widespread, with more than 50% of the wheat and barley acreage suffering to some degree. Since there had been advanced growth in these crops when the unseasonably cold weather came in March extensive damage was done. Whether losses will be great enough to bring about larger imports of wheat and barley this year remains to be seen, but some increase may result, depending on the size of the rice crop.

Notes on old bread

THE oldest piece of bread in the world is in a glass case in the Swiss Landemuseum in Zurich.

The grandfather of all bread was baked by a Stone Age baker about 6,000 years ago. Apparently it was accidentally dropped into a lake where it became imbedded in mud. It was still there in the mud when archaeologists dug into the dried out lake bottom a few years ago.

The Egyptians get the credit for discovering leavening and using the first real ovens. A fine round loaf of bread stored 3,400 years ago in the tomb of Princess Meryet-Amun is on display in New York's Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Bread making developed into a thriving industry in Egypt and was carried further by the Greeks who opened schools for bakers on two Agean islands.

During the Middle Ages, baking parted company with milling. Bakers stayed inside the crowded medieval town, close to the customers while the millers moved outside the town wall to streams that could turn millstones.

Bakers were held with considerable respect and in an old German law the fine for the murder of a baker was three times that for the murder of an ordinary man.

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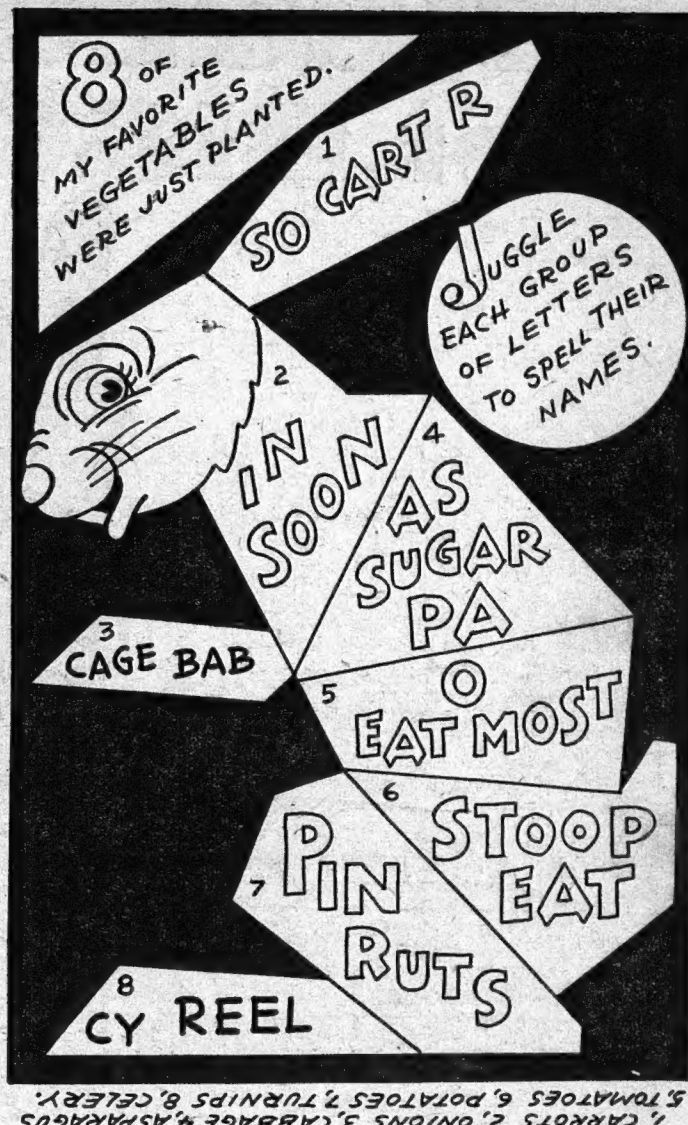
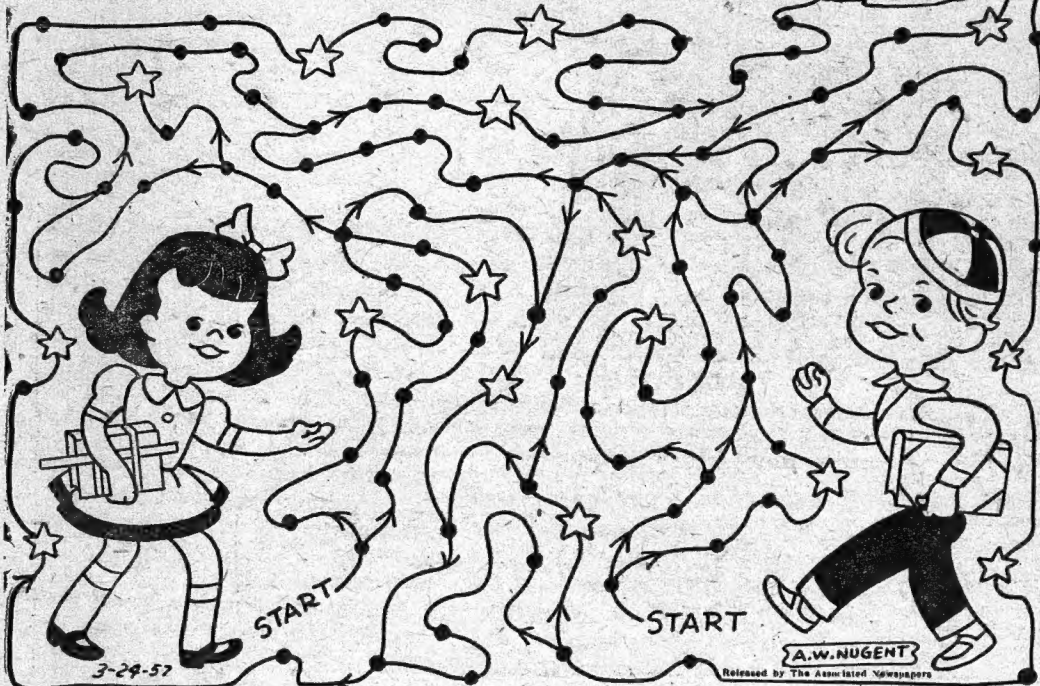
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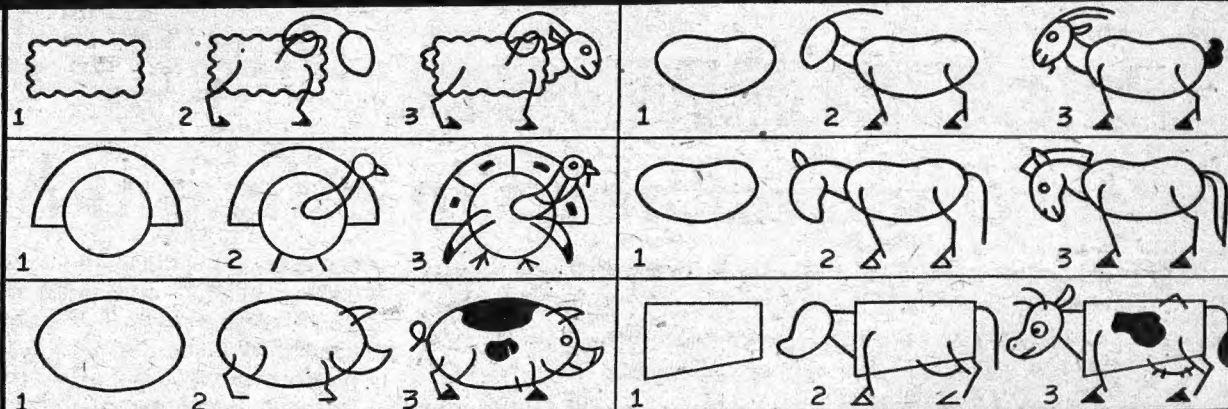
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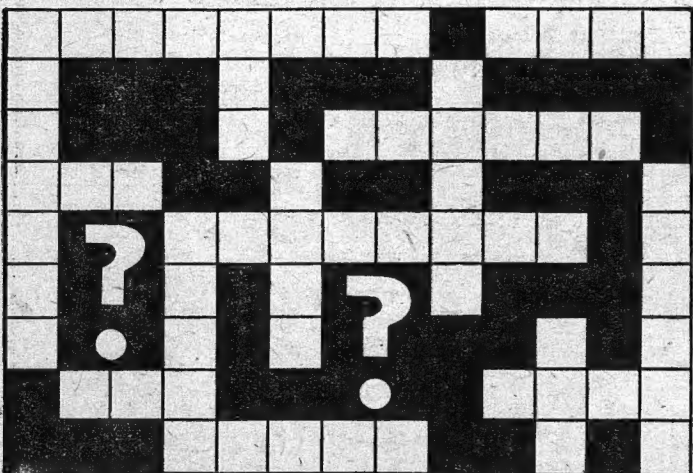


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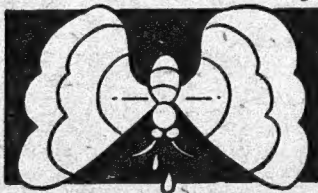
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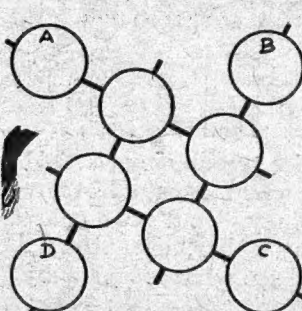
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INSECT WEEPS?



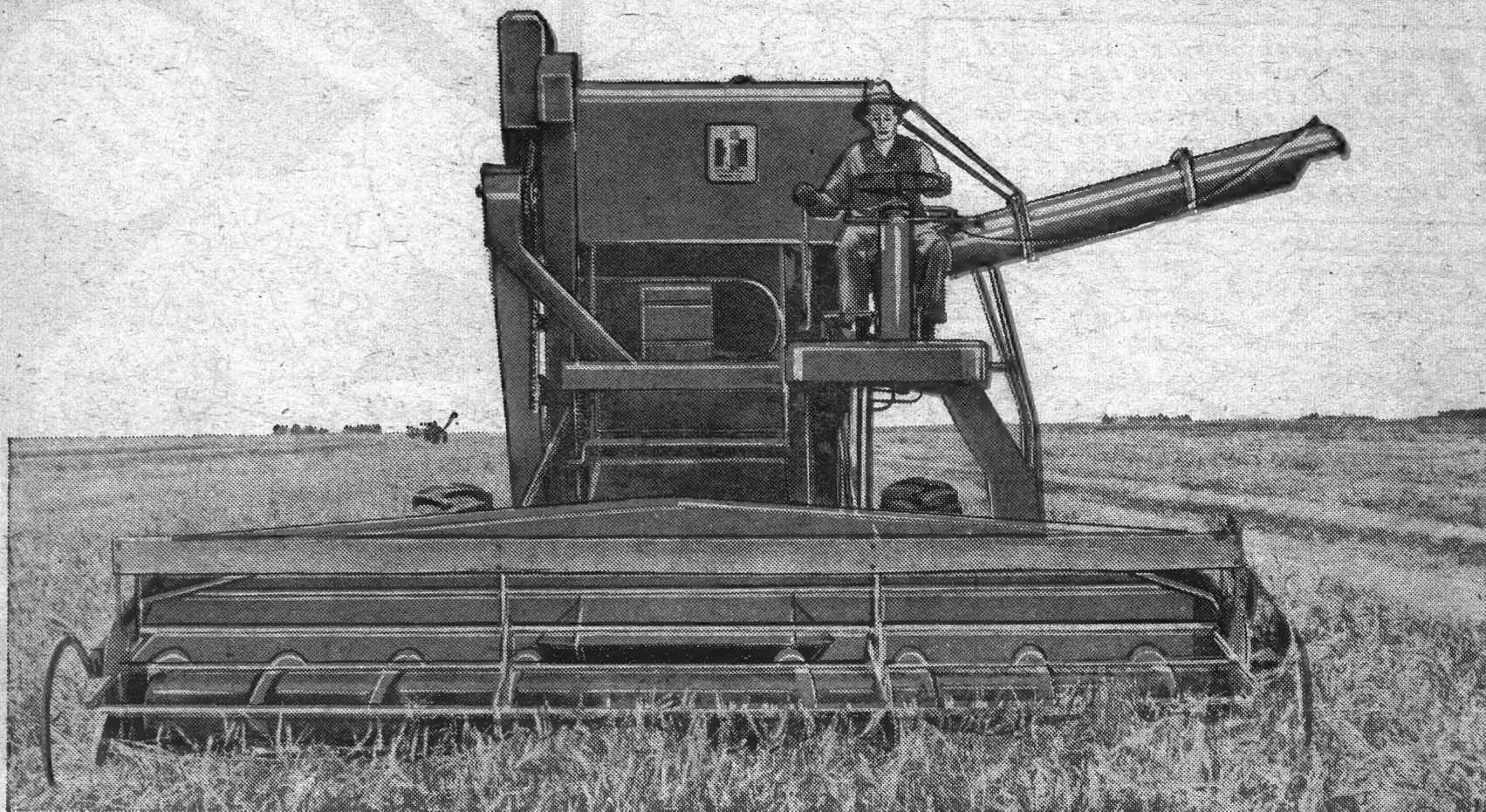
16 · 17 · 18 · 19 · 20 · 21 · 22 · 23

CAN YOU MAKE EACH OF THE FOUR ROWS OF THREE NUMBERS ADD TO 57 BY WRITING THE ABOVE NUMBERS IN THE CIRCLES?



ACROSS: FOURTEEN, FOUR, TWELVE, TEN, THIRTEEN, ONE, FIVE, EIGHT, DOWN: FIFTEEN, THREE, TWO, NINE, SEVEN, SIX, ELEVEN, SOLUTION: A ROW, 19, 17, 21, B, 20, 21, 16, C, 23, 16, 18, D, 22, 18, 17.

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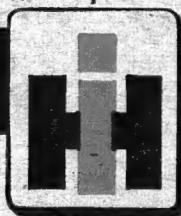
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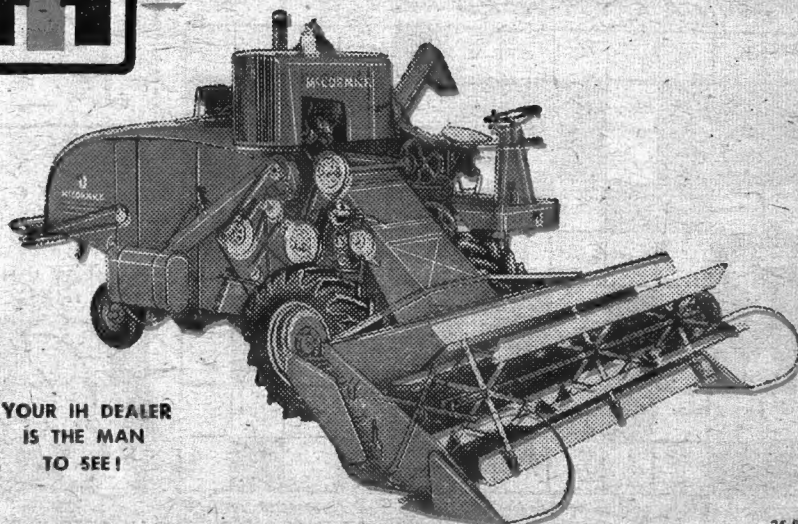
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